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Ricardo Rojas

RICARDO ROJAS

Man of Letters.

RICARDO ROJAS was born on the sixteenth of September, 1882, in the city of Tucumán, a member of one of the colonial families of that region. His father, Absalón Rojas, who had been a Deputy in the National Congress and Governor of the Province of Santiago, was, at the time of his death in 1893, National Senator. (An interesting sketch of his career has been published by Osvaldo Magnasco.)

Ricardo Rojas was educated in Santiago del Estero, where he began to go to school at the age of three and had learned to read and write at four. Left fatherless at ten, he owed much to his mother with whom, on graduating at the *Colegio Nacional* in 1898, he moved to Buenos Aires. There, with the ex-

ception of brief absences for travel, he has lived until to-day and there in 1913, he married his wife Julieta Quinteros, the daughter of a former Governor of Tucumán.

The literary vocation of Rojas has been unmistakable from his boyhood: at the age of fifteen he began to publish articles and poems in the provincial papers and under the inspiration of Dante wrote a long poem in trimeter which he entitled *La luz eterna*, but which he destroyed without publishing. In Buenos Aires he began his career as journalist on the staff of *El País*, the Pellegrini organ; he has been contributing to *Caras y Caretas* since 1900 and to *La Nación* since 1904. During the interval articles or poems from his pen have appeared in all the leading papers and anthologies of Spain and South America.

He holds no university degree: he began to study Law but gave it up to devote himself to Letters; but although he has no professional title he holds two

University chairs and is a member of various learned and scientific societies, including the Royal Academy of Letters of Madrid, the History and Numismatics Society of Buenos Aires, and the Academic Council of the University of La Plata. His education is chiefly the result of his own efforts: he is self-taught and has gained his cultivation at the cost of severe self-discipline, by dint of application and by a vast amount of reading, much of which he did in his youth in the public libraries where he found the books he could not afford to buy, and which excited his curiosity to learn other languages. Thus he widened his horizon, and with journalism and teaching for his professions, he became a man of letters by vocation and at the age of thirty-seven is the author of twenty books.

His first book was a collection of verses entitled *La victoria del hombre*, which appeared in 1903 and was praised by Guido y Spano in Argentina and Don Miguel de Unamuno in Spain.

Eight years later he published his second book of poems, *Los lises del blásón*; in 1915 he issued a fragment entitled *La sangre del sol*, and in 1920 *Canciones*, a part of the book announced under the title of *Los cantos de Perséfona*.

Meantime he had been making notable achievements in the fields of history, criticism, travel and literature: in 1907 he wrote *El país de la selva*, a collection of studies of characters, landscapes and legends typical of the interior of Argentina. He followed this with *El Ucumar*, a short novel of country life, and *La Psiquina*, a fantastic tale in the style of Poe, which has been translated into English and published in *Inter America*. He has in preparation another work of fiction entitled *La Salamanca*.

In 1907-1908 he went to study in Europe and visited Spain, England, Italy and France. During his visits Garnier, of Paris, published his *Cosmópolis*, and Sempere, of Barcelona, issued *El alma*

ola, volumes of literary criticism. letters to *La Nación* of Buenos s were later issued in a volume the title *Cartas de Europa*. And on return to Argentina he published much-discussed book *La restaura- nacionista*, in which he points the necessity of reform in Argentinian education, in accordance with the s of nationality as well as those of ization.

at this time—in 1909—the University of La Plata invited him to establish the chair of Spanish Literature and three years later the University of Buenos Aires appointed him the first Professor of Argentine Literature. Under these academic influences he has written the *Biografía de Sarmiento*, 1911; the *Biografías de Cervantes*, 1916, and the *Historia de la literatura argentina*, of which three volumes have appeared: *los gauchescos*; *Los coloniales*, and *los proscriptos*, leaving to complete the work *Los modernos*, which is in preparation.

JOSÉ CAMILO CROTTO

Governor of Buenos Aires.

JOSÉ CAMILO CROTTO, the son of Argentine parents of Italian descent, was born on the twenty-sixth of May, 1863, in the town of Dolores, Buenos Aires Province, but was educated in the Capital. There he attended the San José Jesuits' School, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he won the degree of Doctor of Laws *summa cum laude* in 1887.

He began at once to practice his profession and gained a reputation as a studious lawyer while managing at the same time the affairs of the commercial business which bore his name.

His political career began early. He was always a Radical and when the

Revolution of 1890 was in preparation he had an active part in the plans; when it broke out, the leader Leandro N. Alem, placed him in command of part of the forces in the Park. After the failure of the Revolution which caused the dissolution of the Civic Party, Dr. Crotto organized a Radical Club in the Parish of San Cristóbal which supported Dr. Alem. Of this club he was elected for three times in succession a member of the Executive Committee and became an active and influential factor in the party counsels. He was one of the most energetic organizers of the Revolution of 1893 and when the revolt was crushed he was among the leaders who were arrested and exiled.

On his return he was appointed a member of the Drainage Commission of the Province of Buenos Aires and in due course resumed his activities in the Radical Party. When Señor Yrigoyen began to prepare for the Revolution of 1905, Dr. Crotto joined with all energy in the movement, acting as leader of

AND MONOGRAPHS

the forces in the capital and member of the Revolutionary Committee. When this revolt was crushed he was fain to take ship with his family for Europe where he remained some time.

Undismayed by these experiences, he resumed his labors in the Radical Party; in 1907 he was elected Chairman of the National Committee, a post which he retained for nearly ten years and in which he co-operated with Sr. Yrigoyen not only in the campaign for the revision of the Electoral Law but also in the two notable electoral campaigns of 1912 and 1916 wherein the Radicals won sweeping victories.

In 1912 Dr. Crotto was elected National Senator and in 1916 Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, a post which he still occupies.





Lorenzo Madoro

LORENZO ANADÓN

Public man.

ZO ANADÓN, the son Ramón and Trifona Mendieta, was the village of Rosario Tala, e of Entre Ríos, on the tenth , 1855. He went to school first town of Victoria, then in the *Nacional* of Paraná and in the Academy of Santa Fe, but for versity course he went to Cór- id read Law, teaching meantime public schools.

receiving his degree as Adv- z returned to the Province of Fe and was elected Deputy to vincial Legislature in 1884. At e of his term he was appointed r General of the Schools of the e and retained this post until

International Socialism, Dr. Anadón was made President and directed a noteworthy National Collection which realized 14,000,000 pesos in several days.

Though he has not written any books, he has had a part also in journalism; in 1874 he was contributing to the papers of Paraná and in 1885 published the important daily paper *La Provincia of Córdoba*.

At present Dr. Anadón is a member of the Academy of the Faculty of Letters in the University of Buenos Aires and also of the Catholic University.





Francis J. Beareley

FRANCISCO BEAZLEY

Public official.

FRANCISCO BEAZLEY, the son of Francisco Beazley and Otilia Lynch, was born in 1864 in Buenos Aires where he educated in the schools of the city and University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1885. The same year he began to teach at the *Colegio Nacional* where he was professor of Argentine History until 1892 from that date until 1892, vice-

1892 began his career as public official; he served for four years as secretary of the Ministry of the Interior and then was appointed to the post which he won his reputation—Chief of Police of Buenos Aires. This position he held for eight years

during which period he put into effect many important reforms; he gave special attention to education, setting up a school for primary education, a Police Museum and a system of weekly lectures on penal, civil and commercial law; he also established the system of promotion by examination; he modified the regulations affecting public begging and games of chance, devised special dress uniforms for the police and greatly improved the discipline of the force.

When he resigned as Chief of Police in 1904 he was appointed Provisional Federal Governor (*Interventor*) in the Province of San Luis, where he succeeded in restoring the normal forms of government.

Dr. Beazley has been a candidate for National Deputy on several occasions and has twice served as President of the Jockey Club.

EQUIEL TABANERA

Man of affairs.

EL TABANERA, the son of Ezequiel Tabanera, a wealthy wine-grower, was born in 1864 in the city of Mendoza, where he studied there in the *Colegio Nacional*.

life and political activity possessed strong an attraction for him. He opposed the wishes of his elders, the opportunities of a University and plunged into the strenuous events of the period. He was twenty-two when he founded a paper, *La Opinión Pública*, of which he opened a camouflaged trenchant criticism against the Government. Finding the opposition too dangerous, he desisted for a time, but immediately founded another newspaper, *El*

Debate, in which he resumed his policy of severe criticism and maintained it until the Revolution of 1890.

After the Revolution he was elected Deputy in the Provincial Legislature and re-elected several times; in 1897 he was a candidate for the governorship, but was defeated by his rival Emilio Civit. In 1900 he founded his third newspaper, *La Libertad*, and continued to contest the elections, being elected to the Provincial Legislature until 1910 when he was chosen Senator for the term 1910-1915.

Sr. Tabanera is the owner of extensive properties in the Department of San Rafael and his sons are prominent in the wine-growing industry of the province.





José María Basilio

JOSÉ LUIS CANTILO

Mayor of Buenos Aires.

JOSÉ LUIS CANTILO was born on the sixth of February, 1871, in Buenos Aires and was educated in the schools of his native city, in the *Ecole Monge* of Paris and the University of Buenos Aires.

At an early age he began to combine his studies with the duties of a business position; when he was sixteen he had won a post in the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires and when he was twenty the South-American Bank made him Secretary.

In 1892 he began to teach; in that year he was Instructor in History and Geography at the Free Institute; he taught the same subjects in 1893 at the *Colegio Nacional* and in 1894 at the Na-

tional School of Commerce, in 1890 he served as Chairman of the Third School Board of Buenos Aires and in 1902 held a similar position in the First Board.

His political career began in 1908 with his election as Chairman of the Committee of the Radical Party for Buenos Aires; in 1912 he was elected National Deputy and made a creditable record as a legislator, introducing among other bills one for the organization of a National Labor Department which became law and has been generally approved; re-elected to Congress in 1916, he was unable to complete the term, for in 1917 President Yrigoyen appointed him Provisional Federal Governor (*Interventor*) of the Province of Buenos Aires and he was later appointed Mayor of Buenos Aires, which office he still holds.

Sr. Cantilo has served also in the ranks of journalism, having been a member of the staff of *El Diario*, *El Argentino*, *Buenos Aires ilustrado*, *Revista moderna*, and was the founder and one of the editors in its earlier period

Espoca. He has written many pamphlets and brief studies, and 909 has been a member of the and Numismatics Club.

written plays also, among which are *mendrugo*, a drama, 1916; *El dile* a comedy in three acts, 1917; *La de Dios*, a drama in three acts, 1917

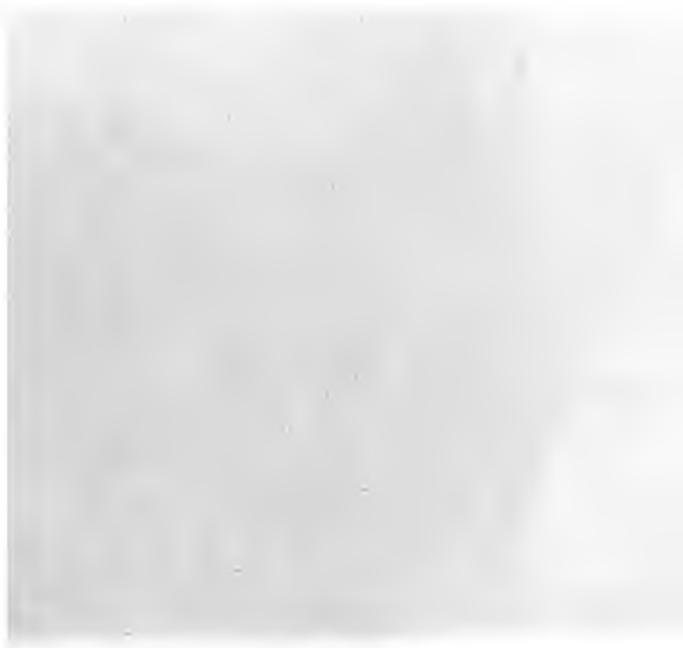
has never sought nor accepted office, having no taste for political struggle and on the other hand regarding it a waste of time to occupy a jointive post. He has gained his bread as a journalist: for some time he has been a member of the staff of *El Nacional* of Rosario; from 1907 to 1911 he served on *La Reforma* of La Plata and has contributed to various newspapers and magazines of Buenos Aires including the *Revista de Filosofía* and *Nosotros*.

In 1920, in response to a petition made by students, the President of the Republic appointed Sr. Taborda Professor of Sociology in the new National University of the Coast (*Universidad Costarricense*) in which he was also offered the post of Librarian.

He is the author of the following books: *Verbo profano*, prose and verse, Montevideo, 1909; *La sombra de Salán*, Montevideo, 1916; *Julián Vargas*, a novel, *Reflexiones sobre el ideal político americano*, Córdoba, 1920. He has

Chile; in 1899 he was occupied with studies for the railroad from San Juan to Serreuela; he next served on the Commission to map the coal and petrolierous resources of the Republic; in 1904 he was appointed Chief of the Section of Mines, Geology and Hydrology in which post he directed the exploration of the petroleum deposits in Comodoro Rivadavia which have become one of the chief mineral resources of Argentina. In addition to this post which he still occupies, Sr. Hermitte is Professor in the University, Professor in the Agricultural School and an Honorary Member of the Museum of Natural History.

He is the author of: *Coal, Petroleum and Water in Argentina*, a report presented at the St. Louis Exposition, Buenos Aires, 1904; *Consideraciones generales sobre los combustibles argentinos con relación a sus poderes caloríferos y a la situación de sus yacimientos*, Buenos Aires, 1904; *La geología y minería argentinas en 1914*, Buenos Aires.





Carlos F. Sabas

CARLOS J. SALAS

Bibliographer.

CARLOS J. SALAS, the son of Inocencio Salas and María Cipriana Molina, born on the fourth of November, 1863, in the city of Buenos Aires and graduated there at the *Colegio Nacional* of the University where he studied medicine.

In 1889 he was appointed Surgeon in the Navy, but did not complete his medical course; instead he turned to the engineering profession; in 1892 was appointed Professor of Natural History in 1893 Professor of Mathematics in the School of Commerce.

In 1897 he was elected Deputy in the Provincial Legislature to which he was re-elected in 1900 and 1903, but neither in public life nor in teaching did he

find his vocation; this lay rather in writing and in bibliography in which he won a reputation and gained recognition both at home and abroad. He has been elected a member of learned societies including the History and Numismatic Club of Buenos Aires, the Argentine Scientific Society and the Argentine Geographical Institute, and corresponding member of the National Academy of History of Colombia and the Royal Academy of History of Madrid.

His works in the field of bibliography are solid and meritorious: they include *Bibliografía del coronel Federico BrandSEN*, 1909; *Bibliografía del general José de San Martín y de la emigración sudamericana*, 5 vols., 1910; *Aldro Martín de Anglería*, a biographical bibliographical study, Córdoba, 1912; *La cuna de Monteagudo*, an essay, Buenos Aires, 1918; *Los restos del Dr. Bernardo Monteagudo*, and *Iconografía Monteagudo*, pamphlets, 1918, 1920; *Estandarte de Pizarro*, a critical study in press.





Ezequiel P. Patz

EZEQUIEL P. PAZ

Journalist.

EZQUEL P. PAZ, the son of the deceased journalist José C. Paz, who directed *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires, Almira Diaz, was born on the first of April, 1871, in San Fernando a suburb of Buenos Aires, and received an early education in the Capital. He went to Paris to continue his studies and attended various schools where he obtained the Bachelor's degree. Turning to Buenos Aires he entered the Colegio Nacional, validated his studies and read Law in the University. His attraction of journalism was too strong to permit him to finish the course and he left his books to join the paper of his father's in which he passed through the successive stages of

editorial training to fit him for the post of Editor-in-Chief and owner which has filled since 1900. Devoting himself wholly to the journalistic career, he has taken no part in politics and is not enrolled in any party, but presides daily at the editorial conferences and has made himself conversant with the fairs, personalities and problems of his own and other countries to enable him to deal adequately with the march events. To the same end he has made several visits to Europe and the United States, to keep abreast of progress in other countries.

HERNÁN FÉLIX GÓMEZ

Writer; lawyer; public man.

ERNÁN FÉLIX GÓMEZ, the son of María Gómez and Juana Ávalos Inghurst, was born on the twenty-ninth of December, 1888, in the city of Ríorientes where he began his education which he completed in the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires and received the degree of Advocate in 1910. In 1910 he began to practice the two professions of authorship and the law. In the same year obtained the posts of professor in the *Colegio Nacional*, secretary to the Commission on the Attorney and District Attorney of Contes.

As author he published that year *El o de los poemas* and two text-books,

Moral cívica y política and Contabilidad in 1913 he issued *Cartilla cívica primera*, in 1914 *Historia de Oriente*, and in 1915 *Historia de Grecia*, all text books; in 1916 he published *Bases de derecho público provincial*, vol. I, and in 1917 *Orígenes de la sociabilidad correntina*.

TAVIO GONZÁLEZ ROURA

Magistrate; teacher.

TAVIO GONZÁLEZ ROURA was born the fourth of February, 1869, in the town of Mercedes, Province of Corrientes, but had his early education at the Immaculate Conception School in the same town.

In 1885, having returned to his native town, he taught in the public schools until 1888 when he accepted a post in the Provincial Government and rose to the rank of Chief Clerk of the Statistical Department. In 1889 he was given a scholarship permitting him to study Law at the University of Buenos Aires where in 1892 he obtained his degree of Doctor of Laws.

Meanwhile he had held various small posts: in 1889 he had secured a clerk-

ship in the Post-Office and later became clerk in the Commercial Court; in 1895 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the National School, a post which he resigned in 1897 when he was appointed Counsel to Minors and Attorney for the Indigent in the town of San Nicolás; in 1900 he was made Judge of the Criminal Court in San Nicolás; in 1903 Judge of the Criminal Court in La Plata; in 1906 he was advanced to be Justice of the Civil and Commercial Court of La Plata and in 1910 he became Judge of the Criminal Court of Buenos Aires.

In 1906 he was appointed substitute-Professor of Penal Law in the University of La Plata and in 1915 became titular Professor of the Chair.

He has been honored by various government appointments, including that to the Committee on Revising the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1903 and that of Member of the similar Committee on revising the Codes of Procedures for the Province of Corrientes in 1915.



Sofia Suárez

SOFÍA SUÁREZ

Teacher; writer.

SOFÍA SUÁREZ was born in Buenos Aires on the thirteenth of September, 1892, of Spanish parents, her father being José Suárez and her mother Juana Campos. She was educated in the capital, at the *Colegio Nacional*, at the Young Ladies Lyceum and the University, where in 1918 she was granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters.

In the same year she won the degree of Professor in Secondary Education and began at once to teach Psychology in the Normal School. Soon afterwards she was appointed Teacher in Primary School Number Six and retains that position.

Suárez displayed literary talent

from an early age: in 1911 she v
an extensive study and criticisr
Socialism entitled *La doctrina ma
ta*; she has contributed competen
ticles on philosophical and educat
themes to the reviews of Buenos A
and in 1920 published her Thesis
the Doctorate entitled *El fenómen
ciológico del trabajo industrial en
Misiones jesuíticas*, a substantial vc
in which the famous missions are
died from a fresh point of view.

FRIQUE RICHARD LAVALLE

Author.

FRIQUE RICHARD LAVALLE, the son of Arturo Richard and Rosa Lavalle, born in 1884 in the city of Buenos Aires, and was educated there at the Superior Academy.

From his early youth journalism and orship filled his mind and he turned from academic studies to give himself to writing. Apart from authorship he has had few interests: for a time he was Secretary of the Manuel Belgrano *Colegio Nacional* and he has served as managing editor of the periodicals *La Novela Semanal* and *El Suspenso*.

He has written both prose and verse, has essayed fiction, biography and drama. His earliest work, published

when he was eighteen, was a novelette entitled *Páginas Juveniles*; this was followed by two slender volumes of poems — *Mis canciones*, 1905, and *Poemas sentimentales*, 1908. In the field of biography he has written *Lavalle*, 1910, *Sarmiento*, 1911, and *San Martín*, 1912. He has written a number of light comedies including *En el otoño*, 1913; *Claror de luna*, 1914; *Petronio*, 1914, and *La cantina*, 1915. Recently he has written novelettes of an imaginative type, such as *El crimen de la mosca azul*, 1919; *Marialma*, 1920, and *Flor del aire*, 1920.



Salvador Maciá

ALVADOR MACIÁ

Physician; public man.

DR MACIÁ, the son of Salvado and María C. Arroyo, was born in 1855 in the city of Paraná and studied there in the Colegio of Paraná, but for his professional studies he entered the University of Buenos Aires which granted him his degree of Medicine in 1877.

He returned with his degree to Paraná to practise his profession and as a physician he served with the Hospital of Paraná, but in this field was soon interested by the demands of his political party. In 1882 he was chosen a member of the Provincial Convention for the revision of the Constitution and in the same year was elected Deputy to the Provincial Legislature; in 1888 he

became Deputy in the National Congress and served until 1892; in 1893 he was appointed Minister of Government in the Provincial Cabinet, and in the same year was chosen to represent his province in the National Senate, a post which he resigned a year later to accept the Governorship of the Province where he presided very acceptably until 1899; in this year he was again elected to the National Senate and re-elected in 1907. During his seventeen years in the Upper House he presented many projects of legislation and held a place on important committees: he introduced the bill for constructing the railroad from Serrezuela to Mendoza, that for medical regulations in the army and that for a National Vacation Colony for School Children; among the Committees on which he served was that of Public Works of which he was four times elected Chairman.

At the expiration of his term in 1916 he retired to private life and the practice of his profession.



Mme Faure Villers |

ENRIQUE GARCÍA VELLOSO

Dramatist; journalist.

ENRIQUE GARCÍA VELLOSO, the son of J. García Velloso and Inés Reta, born on the second of September, in the city of Rosario, where he went to school and obtained his Bachelor's degree in 1895. Thence he entered the University of Buenos Aires to read Law, but did not finish the course.

In 1900 he sailed for Europe where he travelled through France, Spain and Italy, writing articles for *El Tiempo* making those observations of men and customs which give so much color to his books.

In his return to Buenos Aires he resumed his journalistic labors, and served as a teacher; until 1904 he

MANUEL GÁLVEZ

Novelist.

MANUEL GÁLVEZ, the son of Manuel Gálvez and Ángela Baluzera, was born in 1882 in the city of Paraná, but was educated in Santa Fe, where he attended the public schools and the *Colegio* of the Immaculate Conception and in Buenos Aires where he studied at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University in which he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1905.

He married Delfina Bunge.

His absorbing interest and ambition has always been in literature and though he has had other occupations, as for example, Inspector of Secondary Education and Delegate to the Conference Against the Collection of Debts by Armed Force, held in Paris in 1910, he



Māns Gālnieklis

been diverted from his purpose, contrary he has made his other es subsidiary: he gave several to journalism and editorship, ng and editing the magazine *Ideas* (1905), editing the section *Letras inas* in the *Revista de América* ntributing to other reviews both entina and in Spain; in 1910 and e made an extended tour in Eu-nd Africa to widen his horizon ve him fresh material for his

work of Dr. Gálvez as a novel-
ighly popular, partly because of
ism and its lack of psychological
s and description. His method is
photographic and episodic; his
ters are seen in action not in con-
tion, and nature appears as a
ound, sketched vividly and in few
. His novels are transcripts from
or the most part from the current
Argentina—which they illustrate
harsh realism.

has written a great number of

articles, sketches and short stories, his principal works are: *El enigma interior*, verses, Buenos Aires, 1907; *Sedero de humildad*, verses, Buenos Aires, 1909; *El diario de Gabriel Quiroga*, novel, Buenos Aires, 1910; *El solar de la raza*, a novel, 1913; *La maestra normal*, a novel, 1914; *El mal metafísico*, a novel, 1916; *La vida múltiple*, essay, 1917; *La sombra del convento*, a novel, 1917; *Nacha Regules*, a novel, 1918. Many of these have been translated in English, French, Danish and other languages.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO
BARROETAÑA

Lawyer; public man.

FRANCISCO ANTONIO BARROETAÑA, son of Francisco Barroetaña and Nuela Cepeda, was born in 1856 in Miguez, Province of Entre Ríos. Here in his native town he went to school, going on to the Colegio Nacional de Concepción del Uruguay and thence to the University of Buenos Aires.

He read Law, obtained his degree of Doctor in 1884 and settled in the Capital to practise his profession. His political affiliations were with the Radical party with which he participated in the Revolution of 1890. Elected National Deputy in 1894 and re-elected in 1896, he held a prominent place and did

active service in the Chamber: he was a member of the Committee on Education and Religion and brought in number of bills among which was one to prevent members of Congress engaging in occupations incompatible with their public duties. He introduced a bill for establishing Industrial Schools and another for limiting the size of the regular army.

Retiring in 1904 from public life he has since devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

In 1914, soon after the outbreak of the European War, Dr. Barroetavei published a pamphlet which had a great success, entitled *Alemania contra mundo*, in which he arraigned Germany for overweening ambition.

He has written many other pamphlets on such subjects as Clericalism and Divorce, and the Naturalization of Foreigners and a more substantial work of a biographical nature, entitled *Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen*.

OSÉ A. CORTEJARENA

Journalist.

A. CORTEJARENA, the son of José arena and Natividad Silva, was January, 1877, in Buenos Aires also he was educated in the of the city and the University granted him the degree of Advo-

1904.

le he was a student he taught for ears in the *Colegio Nacional*, but lism was his predominant interest ch he has given his energies, t on the staffs of *El Tiempo*, *La*, *El País* and *La Razón*, of which me Managing Editor in 1907 and iditor-in-Chief, a post which he cupies.

1912 he was elected Deputy in the cial Legislature of Buenos Aires

and re-elected in 1916. He has also been vice-President of the Mar del Plat Club and President of the Argentine Touring Club.



Edson

Alfonso Sterni

ALFONSINA STORNI

Poetess.

ALFONSINA STORNI was born of Swiss parents on the twenty-ninth of May, 1892, at Coronda, Province of Santa Fe, and was educated there in the Normal School which gave her the title of Normal Teacher in 1910.

A year later she was appointed Teacher in the Public Schools of Buenos Aires; in 1916 she became teacher of Literature; in 1917 she was appointed Head of the Marcos Paz Correctional School and in 1918 she gave up teaching for authorship.

She is a contributor to *La Nación* as well as to the magazines where she is recognized as one of the most facile and popular of Argentine writers and poets. She has produced three books of

declined both posts, but having private means, preferred to carry on his studies independently. He has, however, served as Deputy in the Provincial Legislature and was Provincial Minister of Public Works in the administration of Dr. Cárcano.

His attainments have been recognized by his election as member of the Córdoba Academy of Sciences and the Argentine Society of Natural Sciences.

He is the author of the following books: *Prosa rural; Modos de ver Agua mansa; Cosas de arriba; Celestes y cósmicas.*

GONZALO BOSCH

Physician; writer.

GONZALO BOSCH, the son of General Francisco Bosch and Laura Sáenz Vara, was born in Buenos Aires in 1865 and was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the Medical School of the University. Before finishing his courses at institution, however, it was his desire to spend some time in Germany where he gave special attention to the study of the treatment of nervous diseases. On his return to Buenos Aires he continued his courses in the Medical School and on completing them presented as his thesis an *Examen morfológico del alienato*, a dissertation which received favorable comment in medical circles.

OF THE TIMES OF TODAY

Madrid and during the University he became reader and director of the *Revista Filosófica*. An important professor of law, he was also insane patient. He was appointed Dr. Bosch Mollina, and after the education of children and then the first school of its kind in Barcelona, a few years later he made another tour of Europe to study insanity and on returning to Madrid was especially interested in the *Freiburg Insane Asylum*. Later he made observations in the various clinics and insane asylums of Spain. These were his studies in France, and attending the meetings of the Neurological Society of Paris.

Dr. River has always had a keen interest in literature and at the age of twenty-three published his first novel. One of whose theme is the psychology of a neurotic. He has written works of a dramatic nature in both prose and verse, the latest of which is entitled *Visión Futura* and its advanced ideas have aroused attention both in Argent-

BOSCH

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and abroad. Dr. Bosch is also a
gent contributor to the important
newspapers and daily papers of Buenos

AND MONOGRAPHS

V

ROSENDO M. FRAGA

Soldier

ROSENDO MARÍA FRAGA, the son of Colonel Rosendo M. Fraga, one time Governor of the Province of Santa Fe and Inés López, was born on the eleventh of October, 1856, in the city of Santa Fe. He was taken to Buenos Aires as a boy and there was educated in the primary schools, the *Colegio Nacional*, which granted him his Bachelor's degree, and the University where he read Law but after four years (1872) abandoned his legal studies to enter the military career in which he reached the highest rank possible for Argentine soldier—Lieutenant-General.

In the first year of his service he took part in the campaign of 1878 against the Indians, acting under

f Col. Marcelino Freyre and
ious General Hilario Lagos
79); he took part also, under
nand of General Julio A. Roca,
xpedition of 1879 against the
of the River Negro which was
successful, and, still eager for
ervice, won assignment to the
a of the Chaco (1883 to 1888)
eneral Fotheringham.

as promoted to be Lieutenant-
in 1885; Colonel in 1895; Bri-
eneral in 1906; Major-General
and, finally, Lieutenant-General.
General Fraga has, therefore,
every rank in the Army, giving
f sound military training and
to the army.

dition to his military rank he
l many official posts: he was
etary in the Ministry of War
98 to 1900; acting Minister of
1890; Head of the National
ary (1900-1904); Chief of the
Department of the City of Bue-
s (1904-1906); in 1906-1907 he

formed part of the Cabinet as Minister of War; in 1910 he was elected Deputy to the National Congress for the Province of Santa Fe, and from 1912 to 1914 was President of the Chamber of Deputies. Upon ending his term as Deputy he was appointed President of the Board of Promotions in the Army; 1915 he was sent as Ambassador Extraordinary on a special mission to the Republic of Uruguay; from 1915 to 1916 he was Chief of Staff in the Ministry of War; and is now vice-President of the Argentine Boy-Scouts.

General Rosendo M. Fraga has the right to wear the Argentine badges and medals for the campaigns of the Río Negro (1875-1880) and El Chaco (1888), the Order of the Legion of Honor of France, the Grand Cross of the Military Merit of Spain, and the Order of Merit of Chile.

FEDERICO PINEDO

Public man; lawyer.

FEDERICO PINEDO was born in 1855 in the city of Buenos Aires and educated at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where, at the age of twenty-two, he obtained the degree of Doctor of Law. He practised law with great prudence.

Two years later the Police Department of the Capital, which until then had been under the jurisdiction of the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, came to be an independent body. Doctor Pinedo was appointed its first chief, serving at the same time as a member of the Lower Courts in the city. In 1882 he received his appointment as Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior where he acted until 1886 and during his period of office strove ener-

getically to bring about reforms in ministration among which were: organization of the Federal Territory by which El Chaco, Formosa, Chubut, La Pampa and others were separated from the surrounding provinces and were placed under the control of Federal authorities; provisions for sale of public lands; the so-called "Homestead Law," giving title to small holdings to occupants who shall have cultivated the land for a certain number of years; he had part also in the extension of the Central-Northern Railroad to Santiago del Estero and Catamarca.

The political excitement of the year 1886 led him to abandon his post and order to participate in the campaign in favor of Dr. Bernardo de Irigoyen for the office of Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires; three years later (1889) he went to Europe as Secretary to Dr. Sáenz Peña and also Delegate of the Argentine Republic to the Pan-American Congress held in Washington. Having fulfilled these duties he returned

ned to Paris, but on hearing that Revolution of 1890 had broken out, ship for Buenos Aires.

om 1890 to 1891 he was Minister government in the Province of Buenos Aires, and served at the same time Minister of Finance for a brief id; in 1891 the Federal Govern appointed him, together with Dr. Benito Villanueva, Director of the onal Bank; in 1894 President Sáenz chose him to be Minister of Justice, Worship and Education, but Dr. do declined, preferring the post of or of the city of Buenos Aires; 1902 to 1904 he was Deputy in the onal Congress during which term erved on the Legislative Committee made his famous speech in favour Divorce Law in Argentina; from ch, 1906, to July, 1907, he was ister of Justice and Education, and 910 was again elected Deputy and ected for the period 1914-1918, g in 1915 a member of the Com- e on Education, and in 1916, Pre-

sident of the same Committee and member of the Committee on Investigation of Armaments, holding both posts until 1917, when he retired to private life.





L. Legović

LISANDRO SEGOVIA

Philologist; magistrate.

NDRO SEGOVIA, the son of Antogovia and Gabina de la Torre, was born on the eleventh of December, 1825, in the city of Corrientes, but was educated at the famous *Colegio* of Concordia del Uruguay and the University of Córdoba, which granted him the degree of Licenciate in Law in 1863 and later that of Doctor of Laws. After receiving his degree he returned to his native place and there, for eight years, fulfilled the duties of Judge in local courts. Then he removed to Buenos Aires where for twenty-five years he continued on the bench until he made a well-earned retirement. He has found his avocation during most of his life in philological studies,

in which he has won reputation at home and abroad. His attainments in this as well as in the law have brought him election as Honorary Member of the Academy of Law in the University of Córdoba, Honorary Member of the Club of Judicial and Social Sciences of Buenos Aires, Life-Member of the Society of Comparative Law of Paris, Charter Member of the Society of Comparative Law of Berlin, Honorary Member of the Academy of Jurisprudence of Madrid, Honorary Member of the Bar Association of Rio de Janeiro, etc.

Dr. Segovia's published works are chiefly in the field of law and include: *Explicación y crítica del Código Civil argentino*; *Proyecto de Código de Procedimiento internacional privado y el Congreso Sudamericano de Montevideo*, the work which the author counts among his most important books; *Código Civil anotado*; *Primeros principios de sociología criminal*; *Diccionario de argentinismos, neologismos y barbarismos*.



Manuel Carlés

MANUEL CARLÉS

Public man.

EL CARLÉS, the son of Manuel and Margarita Massa, was born 1870, in Rosario and went to here, but had his professional in the University of Buenos here he won his degree of f Laws in the year 1892.

simultaneously he began to d to teach and also entered the politics, making in all three preditable record: in his political e won election in 1898 to the Chamber of Deputies and was d until 1912. He introduced, lely or jointly with his brother who was his colleague in the bills for the reorganization of ices of the Peace in Buenos

Aires; for the return of the Battle-flags taken in the War with Paraguay (1865-1870), and for the removal or reduction of the taxes on petroleum, timber and machinery imported from the United States.

In 1918 President Irigoyen appointed him Provisional-Governor of the Province of Salta where he remained in charge until the new Government was organized and in operation.

He is President of the Patriotic League of Argentina; in the academic career he has risen to the position of Professor in the University and also in the Military Academy, and as a writer has published the following works: *Literatura preceptiva; Nociones de derecho argentino; Nociones de economía política argentina; Geografía económica; Porvenir de la democracia.*

RODOLFO FRANCO

Painter; etcher.

RODOLFO FRANCO, the son of Juan Franco, was born on the fifteenth of January, 1889, in Buenos Aires, where he had his early education in the schools of the city and the University.

He began at an early age to draw and paint. When he was twenty his work was already sufficiently well known to warrant a special exhibition in Buenos Aires and soon afterwards he began to exhibit in the salons of Paris, Madrid and London; during the past five years his canvases have appeared in the National *Salon* of Fine Arts in Paris; for three years he has had pictures in the Annual *Salon*; for two years his work has been seen in the Allied Artists Association of London and he had can-

vases in the National Exhibition of Madrid in 1918.

He has held special exhibitions of fifty or more of his paintings or etchings in Madrid, Barcelona and Buenos Aires and his works have begun to be collected for private galleries: many of them are to be found in London, New York, Madrid, Paris and Barcelona; in Buenos Aires more than a hundred of his etchings and thirty canvases are found in private collections and in Holland Baron von Aerssen Beyeren has a collection of more than forty of his plates.

Of Franco's more important works one, an etching entitled *A Woman of Seville (Una maja de Sevilla)*, is in the Museum of Madrid, and in the Museum of Buenos Aires there are three—*Eulalia*, a painting, *La iglesia de San Hermenegildo*, a painting, and *Una maja de Sevilla*, an etching of the same title as that in the Madrid Museum.



Juan Antonio Argerich

JAN ANTONIO ARGERICH

Lawyer; teacher.

JAN ANTONIO ARGERICH, the son of Antonio Argerich and Ignacia Verría, was born on the twenty-fourth of August, 1862, in Buenos Aires. He was educated in the San José's school, in the *Colegio Nacional* in the University. He obtained his degree of Doctor of Laws in 1886 on presenting a thesis upon *Comercialidad de los inmuebles*.

His narrow means obliged Argerich to take an occupation while he was still a student and he then revealed his vigor, mind and strength of character. As an undergraduate he took a post in the National Library and served also as a teacher; he continued to teach and to write for the papers during ten years

while he established himself in his profession.

His energy and capacity led to his election to the Provincial Legislature of Buenos Aires and later to the National Congress where he served from 1898 until 1910, leaving a creditable record as a legislator.

Dr. Argerich has also devoted attention with notable success to agriculture. He has written many articles some of which have been collected and issued in book form, as: *Constituciones y partidos argentinos; Artículos y discursos*, both published in Buenos Aires.

BERTO LEVILLIER

Author; diplomat.

LEVILLIER, the son of Emile Levillier and Ida Andremont, was born on October 1, 1881, in Paris. His parents emigrated to Argentina in 1890, he became a citizen of the Argentine Republic in 1902. Meantime he had received his education in the *Colegio Nacional de Buenos Aires*, the Free Institute from which he graduated in 1906, then went to the University and read

law. His interest in politics, journalism and authorship drew him into the courts and he soon began to take an active part among popularizers of history. In 1912 he published *Los primeros años argentinos* which he followed by various translations from the French. In 1917 issued his *Reconstrucción del pasado colonial* which, like

its predecessor, was highly popular in 1918 he was appointed Counsellor of Argentine Embassy in Madrid and October of that year has served as Ambassador *pro tempore*. He was charged by the Library of Congress to continue his investigations in the archives of Spain and has already produced several volumes of Colonial documents which have been published in the auspices of the Library: *Correspondencia de los oficiales reales de hasta del Río de la Plata con los reyes de España*, 1915; *La Audiencia de Charcas, correspondencia de presidentes y oidores*, 1918; *Gobernación de Tucumán, correspondencia de los cabildos en el XVI*, 1918; *Correspondencia de la ciudad de Buenos Aires con los reyes de España*, vol. I, 1915, vol. II, 1918, III, 1918.

JUAN CARLOS SERREY

Lawyer; public man.

JUAN CARLOS SERREY, the son of Salustiano Serrey and Clarisa Dávila, was born in 1873 in the city of Salta and received his education in the local schools and in the Law School at Buenos Aires, from which he was graduated with the degree of Advocate at the age of twenty.

He returned to his native province where he obtained the appointment to the office of District Attorney, but the attractions of a political career led him to resign this post and in 1900 he was elected Provincial Deputy. From this time he has been active in public life: in 1904 he was elected Provincial Senator; in 1906, Mayor of Salta; in 1907, National Senator to complete the term

of the late Don Francisco Uriburu, and in 1908 he was again elected to the local legislature where, during the years 1908-1909, he served as President of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1920 he was elected a member of the National Congress, an office he resigned in 1913 to return to his native province whose welfare had always been his chief interest, and where, until recently, he has served as legal adviser to the local branches of the Banco de la Unión, the Banco Hipotecario and the Banco Español del Río de la Plata.

EDUARDO SCHIAFFINO

Painter.

JARDO SCHIAFFINO was born on the 26th of May, 1858, in Buenos Aires where he began to study drawing under the direction of Agujari; and in 1881 won a scholarship offered by the Argentine Government and went to Europe.

There he made a tour of the museums to write his impressions for *El Día* of Buenos Aires and, settling in Rome, studied with Egisto Lancerotto. In 1885 he went to Paris to study under famous painters Puvis de Chavannes and Colin, pursuing at the same time the free courses at the *École des Beaux Arts*.

He won recognition and exhibited his work in the French *Salon* and also in

the Universal Exposition of Paris 1889, where his painting *Reposo* v awarded a bronze medal.

Having returned to Buenos Aires 1891, he organized the Exposition Fine Arts at the Hume Palace and most simultaneously joined the staff the daily newspaper *La Nación* as cri—a position which he held for ma years.

Sr. Schiaffino organized the fi annual exhibition of the *Ateneo* & also participated in all the others; was the first Director of the Natio Museum of Fine Arts of Buenos Ai (1895), and as President of the Natio Committee of Fine Arts proposed & obtained the establishment of schol ships abroad. In 1915 the then Minis of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Drago, asl him to organize the Argentine sector the St. Louis Exposition which is first and only formal exhibition of gentine paintings carried out abroad

In 1906 he was sent as official comisioner to Europe to acquire sculptu

paintings of ancient and modern
rs.

In 1909 and 1911 he participated in
Paris local exhibitions where his
es entitled: *El sueño*, *Pensativa*,
rite del espejo, and *Muchacha ves-
de blanco*, won him much praise.
Museum of Buenos Aires owns
of his paintings: *Margot*, *Retrato
eneral Güemes* and *Reposo*.

Schiaffino is Professor in the Na-
l Academy of Fine Arts, but is at
nt holding the position of Consul
ville, Spain. He has written much
newspapers and periodical publica-
such as *La Nación* and *La Biblio-*
and is author of *La evolución del
artístico en Buenos Aires*, a mon-
ograph published in *La Nación*, May
1910, which is considered to be the
source of information on art in
ntina.

DAVID SPERONI

Physician.

DAVID SPERONI was born in the town of Goya, Province of Corrientes, the year 1876, but went to the Capital of his Province for his education. After gaining his Bachelor's degree in the *Colegio Nacional* of Corrientes, he went on to Buenos Aires, entered the Medical School in 1895, and graduated in 1901 *summa cum laude*, receiving on that occasion the gold medal awarded to the student who attains the highest average rank during the seven years of the medical course.

While he was an undergraduate he won several posts in open competition and soon after finishing his studies was appointed Assistant in Pathological Anatomy in the Medical School—a position

which he occupied until 1904 when he abandoned it to go to Europe to study in the clinics of Italy, France and Germany. In 1906 he was selected Corresponding Member of the "Société Anatomique de Paris."

In 1907 Dr. Speroni gave the course in Semeiology in the Medical School and in 1909 and 1910 gave that in Clinical Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine; during four years (1907-1910) he taught free courses in Clinical Medicine in the Medical School and in 1911 won the appointment as titular Professor of Semeiology and Clinical Practice, chairs which he still occupies; in 1907 he was Official Delegate to the Fourth Latin-American Medical Congress held in Rio de Janeiro and in 1913 he was appointed to represent Argentina at the Fifth Latin-American Medical Congress held in Lima.

Though Dr. Speroni has not published any books, his works published in pamphlet form are very numerous and have won him reputation not only among his

fellow-countrymen but also in France and Germany where he contributes medical journals such as the *Médecinsche Wochenschrift* of Munich and the *Annales de la Société Anatomique de Paris*.

MIGUEL L. JANTUS

Judge; teacher.

MIGUEL L. JANTUS was born in Buenos Aires in 1870, but received his early education in the *Colegio Nacional* of Corrientes. Returning to his native city, he enrolled as a student in the Faculty of Law from which, after a series of difficult examinations, he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Doctor of Laws.

On leaving the University Dr. Jantus accepted an appointment as Attorney for the Minors in Corrientes, an office which he resigned in the following year to become Judge of the Criminal Court of that city, inaugurating thereby the first judicial career which still continues. In 1901 he passed to the office of Judge of the Civil Court of Corrientes.

tes; the following year found him Federal Judge of the same city, a position which he held until his resignation in 1911 to take up his residence in Buenos Aires; here, in 1912, he was made District Attorney, followed in the same year by the appointment as Federal Judge while he was also occupying the position of Justice of the Court of Crimes and Correction, which he continues to hold with steadily increasing credit to his ability.

Aside from his judicial activities Dr. Jantus has always been interested in educational matters, and since 1914 he has held an appointment as substitute-Professor of Notarial Practice in the Faculty of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires.

ANTONIO ALICE

Portrait painter.

TONIO ALICE was born of Italian age in the year 1886, in Buenos and went to school there, but er than his will to learn was the e of his artistic temperament, so e was expelled as incorrigible be he was always drawing in his and copy-books. Whereupon his , a poor, almost illiterate Italian rant, made him go to work for ving as a shoe-black. He was 1 years old, still sketching portraits en "shines," when Cupertino del o, then a student of Medicine, and Director of the National Museum ne Arts of Buenos Aires disco his ability at portraying "gaucho" Del Campo immediately recom-

mended him to the Professor of Painting, Decoroso Bonifanti, who gave the boy his first lessons (1897) and almost adopted him as a son. Seven years later, in 1904, Alice won the scholarship which enabled him to study in Europe. He went to Italy, entered the Royal Academy of Painting under the direction of the famous master Giacomo Grosso, and during the four years' period of his scholarship won three Gold Medals.

In 1908 he entered the Turin "Quadrivennale" Exhibition with a portrait of his former master Bonifanti which met with the unanimous approval of the critics; later he exhibited in Munich his picture *Consuelo* and still later had a portrait in the *Salon de Paris*.

Having returned to Buenos Aires in 1910, he exhibited a painting of historic motive and vast proportions, *La muerte de Güemes*, which won him renown in Argentina, was awarded a Gold Medal in the Centenary Exposition and was bought by the Provincial Government of Salta; in 1911 the National Exhibi-

Buenos Aires was inaugurated
he won the first prize of three
pesos. At this time also he
the portraits of many prominent
among whom were General
Joaquín V. González, Gover-
nante, General Fraga and Doctor
.

In 1913 he returned to Turin from
he went to Paris and painted
ous *San Martín en el destierro*,
usly considered one of his best
; in 1914 his painting *Confesión*
arded the Silver Medal at the
on of French Artists (the Gold
can only be awarded to French
) a prize which gives its owner
it to exhibit annually a painting
concours.

In 1918 he held a special exhibition
de Janeiro of Brazilian pictures
h he showed sixty canvases and
ollowing year gave a similar ex-
in Buenos Aires of Brazilian
gentine scenes which disclosed
y high artistic power but also

a rare capacity for sustained toil at his art. It formed the most convincing demonstration hitherto of the possibilities of an Argentine school of painting.



Angel Monroy Gómez

ANGEL MARÍA ZULOAGA

Military aviator.

EL MARÍA ZULOAGA, the son of go Zuloaga and Primitiva Argu- was born on the twenty-first of 1887, in the city of Mendoza. he attended the *Colegio Nacional* it in 1904 in order to enter the s Aires Military School where he ited in 1907 with the rank of l.

908 he entered the so-called *Es- de Tiro*, the academy for small- practise; in 1911 he passed on to valry School and remained there 1914 when, fired by the exploits

“ flying men ” he entered the y School for Aviators and in due eceived his certificate as “ avia- The wonderful deeds of the Allied

"aces" in the European War filled with emulation, but his duties Argentine soldier kept him bound to his country until the year 1919 when he was authorized to go to France to the aviation school at Avord. A year later he returned to Buenos Aires and entered the Upper School of War which he is studying at present.

His promotions have been as follows: Ensign of the Artillery Corps; Second Lieutenant; First-Lieutenant and Captain.

Most of the posts he has held have been in the field of aviation, for it is as a pilot of the air that he has won his reputation: in 1915 he was appointed Teacher of Aviation; in 1916 he was sent as Argentine Delegate to the American Aviation Congress held in Santiago de Chile and in the same year received his appointment as chargé d'affaires attaché to the Argentine Legation in Paris.

His love for mechanic flight finds explanation in his fondness for all

port; he won the broad-jump Championship Cup and the second prize for high jump offered by the Cavalry Academy; he holds the world's records duration, distance and height in long-flight, besides having the honor of being—together with Señor Bradley—the first man to cross the Andes in a balloon.

Captain Zuloaga has been the recipient of many decorations, among which are the Medal of Merit of the First Hussars of Chile, the Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, a gold medal bestowed by the Argentine Congress, and the Medal of San Martín granted by the Argentine Government.

MARÍA SUSANA WHITE

Teacher.

MARÍA SUSANA WHITE, the daughter of Julio White and María Cristina de Riestra, was born in 1887 in the town of Arrecifes, Province of Buenos Aires and was educated in the Capital where she obtained the title of Normal Teacher in 1907 and entered the University to study Science.

She has taught most of the scientific subjects offered in the public school including Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Mineralogy and Geology; in 1911 she was elected Principal of the Teachers' Normal School, and in 1920, in addition to her duties as Principal, was also teaching Chemistry.

She is a member of the Academy of Education of Buenos Aires.

ESAREO BERNALDO DE
QUIRÓS

Painter.

REO BERNALDO DE QUIRÓS, the Julio B. Quirós, was born in uay, Province of Entre Ríos, on enty-seventh of May, 1878.

is early youth he was possessed desire to draw and paint, which im to the Capital. There he found on the staff of *El Quijote*, an ted weekly journal of humor and where he gained much instruc- om two competent draughtsmen, and Sojo. In 1896 he had begun ly painting in the School of Fine under the Spanish artist Nicolás la and in 1899, having completed : years' course in three years, he l the competition of that year and

won the government scholarship which enabled him to study abroad.

He spent seven years in Europe, making occasional visits to Paris and Madrid, but devoting himself chiefly to study in Rome, where he won his first notable successes and where in 1905 he had several pictures in the International Exposition.

On his return to Argentina he was accepted as one of the foremost artists of the country and made a growing reputation in the exhibitions. In the Centenary Exposition of 1910 in Buenos Aires he won the first prize and in subsequent expositions his canvases have deserved general praise.

Quirós is among the most versatile of Argentine painters: he has produced landscapes, portraits, groups, interiors, studies from the nude and from still life—a baffling variety that seems to spring from a union in him of fantasy and realism. In some of his recent work there are excellent interpretations of Argentine scenery and types of cha-

as, for example, *El río de mi a* landscape of Entre Ríos, and *Ijú* and *El Privao*, gaucho types, which were shown in the exhibition 1919.

MANUEL S. OCAMPO*Public official; teacher*

MANUEL S. OCAMPO, the son of Manuel A. Ocampo and Angélica Ocampos, was born on the third of November, 1860, in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the public schools, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he was granted him the degree of Civil Engineer in 1882.

On leaving the University he began to practise his profession and subsequently thereafter began also to teach: he was appointed Instructor in Algebra and Trigonometry in the *Colegio Nacional* and served also as National Inspector of Railways from which he secured advancement to Member of the National Board of Health where he served as Chairman from 1902 until 1915.

JORGE H. FRÍAS

Magistrate.

GE H. FRÍAS, the son of Domingo and Emilia Molina, was born on thirtieth of January, 1879, in Buenos Aires where he was educated at the *Colégio Lacordaire* and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Law in 1902.

He began at once to practise law and soon became a member of the Civil Government in the *Colégio Lacordaire* and served during part of the period as Counsel for the National Bank which was in process of formation.

In time he began his career as Magistrate, being first appointed Prosecutor in the Criminal and Correctional Courts, later Judge in the lower courts

and in 1903 Justice of the Appellate Criminal Court where he rose to be Presiding Judge in 1918.

Dr. Frías is the founder of the Society for Aiding Released Prisoners *Fundación de Liberados*.

He has written many articles and pamphlets on legal subjects, especially on questions of copyright, and has published the following books: *El ejército*, a study in administrative law, 1902; *Derogación procesal*, a study in criminal law, 1903; *Exposición de reformas en materia penal y sistema de procedimientos en materia criminal*, 1912.

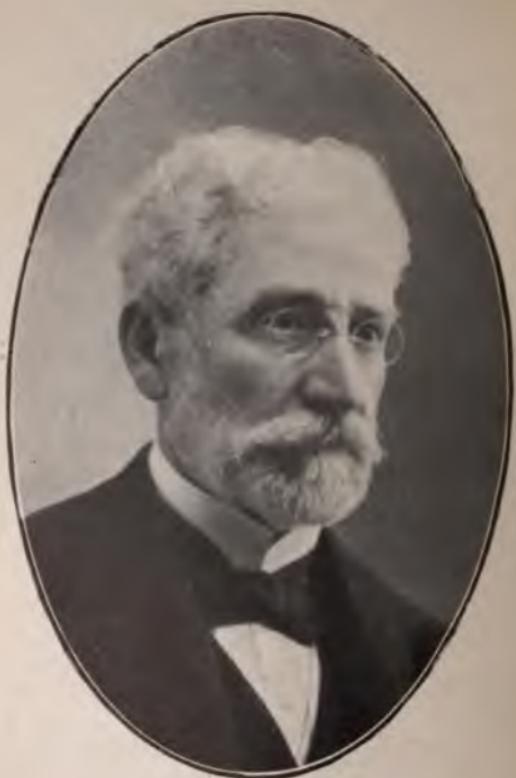
ESTINA LÓPEZ DE NELSON

Teacher; writer.

ESTINA LÓPEZ DE NELSON, the daughter of Don Cándido López and Adriana Wilson, was born on twentieth of January, 1879, in the city of Buenos Aires, where she was educated at the Normal School and the University. She won the degree of licentiate in Philosophy and Letters in presenting for her thesis *¿Existe la literatura argentina?*

Immediately upon leaving the University she was appointed Principal of the Normal School of Buenos Aires. In 1907 she was made Head of the National Lyceum for Girls. She has occupied elective posts: in 1904 the National Council of Education chose her to represent the Teachers of Argentina at the St. Louis Exposition and in

of the free, open life of the country, he has issued *Por el camino*, poems of Argentina, Buenos Aires, 1915; *La musa triste*, intimate verses, Buenos Aires, 1917; *Agreste*, poems of country life, Buenos Aires, 1917, and has in press *Espejos nativos*, more poems of the open air.



Uballes

EUFEMIO UBALLES

Rector of the University.

EUFEMIO UBALLES was born in 1850 in the city of Buenos Aires and educated in her schools and University. He conferred upon him in 1880 the title of Doctor of Medicine.

While he was a student in the Medical School he fulfilled the usual term of service in the Men's Hospital; there he became Head of the Clinic and was called upon to teach, first as substitute in 1888 as titular Professor. He advanced within the Faculty being chosen member of the Council of the Academy and in 1902 of the Faculty. Finally, in 1906, he was elected Rector of the University and retains the post by successive renewals until the present time.

In addition to his professional duties he served in 1892 as Member of the Chamber of Deputies and has on several occasions been called in counsel by the Government and designated as Delegate to scientific congresses.

VICISCO JAVIER GARCÍA

Labor leader.

VICISCO JAVIER GARCÍA, the son of García and Dorotea Chena, was born on the twelfth of September, 1884, in the city of Santa Fe where he was educated in the Normal School.

He did not finish the course in the Normal School but began to earn his living as a mechanic; in 1908 he became interested in the labor union movement, and made himself felt in the organization.

In 1911 he had risen to be Secretary of the Seamen's Union (*Federación Obrera Marítima*) and has held that post ever since. Meanwhile he has been chosen on several occasions to represent organized labor; in 1919 he was elected President of the Congress of the Regional Federation.

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tion of Argentine Workmen (*Federación Obrera Regional Argentina*) and is Secretary of the Delegation of that union in that organization.

V

HISPANIC NOTES

ZOILO CANTÓN

Lawyer; public man

O CANTÓN, the son of Eliseo Candi and Isabel Domínguez, was born in the city of Tucumán and had early education there, but for his university course went to Buenos Aires where he read Law and won his degree of Laws in 1891.

Several years earlier than this he had to hold office and to teach: in 1886 he was appointed National Accountant in an office which he held until 1889 and in 1889 he became Professor of History in the Normal School and held the post until 1910; in 1895 he had the further appointment of Professor of Political Economy in the National School of Commerce and subsequently in the War Department.

In 1906 he was elected National Deputy and served until 1910 in the Chamber where he was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs as well as of that on the Budget and introduced a bill for the revision of mining co-

Since the close of his term he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession.

JUAN R. CARBALLIDO

Lawyer; public man.

R. CARBALLIDO, the son of Juan Ballido, was born in November, 1845, in Buenos Aires where he was educated in the schools of the city and university which granted him the degree of Advocate in 1876.

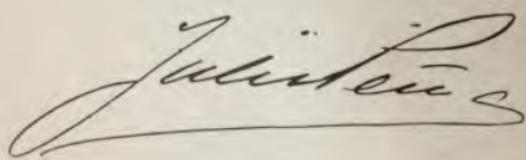
Entered at once on the practice of his profession and at the same time began a political career which occupied a large part of his life. Joining the party of General Mitre, his vigorous efforts in the press soon drew attention to his political acumen. He took an important part in the Revolution of 1879 which had for its object the removal of the Capital from the city of Buenos Aires, placing it in a Federal District, which was

accomplished; in 1886, Dr. Carballido was elected National Deputy and completed his term with credit; in 1890 he again took part in a revolution directed against President Juárez Celman and although the revolt was suppressed, at the reorganization of the Cabinet in the following year he was appointed Minister of Justice and Education; in 1896 he was elected a second time to the Chamber of Deputies where he served on the Committee of Education and in 1912 gained his third election as Deputy.

Meantime he had held other important posts: in 1891 he was appointed to teach Finance in the Law School of the University, and in 1895 he was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Nation.

In 1914 he joined with others in establishing the Bar Association of which, since his retirement from public life, he has been an active member as well as a faithful practitioner of the law.





A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Julian H. Smith".

JULIO PEÑA

Land-owner; public man.

PEÑA, the son of Juan Gregorio and Adela Blaye, was born in the city of Buenos Aires, where he educated and obtained his degree at the University as Doctor of Law, a thesis on *Patria potestad*,

of ample means, he did not practise his profession, but pursued an active life in public life: in 1891, during the Revolution of that year, he was elected Provincial Deputy for the city of Buenos Aires, but withdrew the same year without completing his term of office; in 1894 he was elected to the Provincial Senate, but again retired before the end of the term; in 1898 he was

elected National Deputy; in 1899 he was appointed Secretary of the Committee on the Sanitary Convention with Uruguay; his term ended in 1900 and he has occupied no other elective office.

In 1909 he was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Conversion Fund; in 1919 he was chosen vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce; he is a director in various corporations; he is a member of the Argentine-American Commercial Arbitration Board and a land-owner with extensive properties including *La Merced* in Tantil, *La Fortuna* in Balcarce, *La Adela* in Tapalqué and *La Luisa* in General Belgrano, all within the Province of Buenos Aires.



Felipe Boero

FELIPE BOERO

Musician; composer.

FELIPE BOERO was born in May, 1885, in the city of Buenos Aires where he was educated, obtaining the titles of Normal Teacher in 1901 and Professor in 1906 and in 1912 a fellowship which enabled him to continue his studies abroad.

He gave early promise of ability as a composer and wrote many pieces for piano, including *Danzas argentinas*, *canciones (de la Sierra)*, etc. After his visit to Europe he wrote *Sommeille Hellas*, a poem for voice and orchestra, 1913; *Misa Solemne*, for voice and orchestra, 1914; *Jesús caminando sobre las olas* (Jesus Walking on the Waves), an oratorio; *Tucumán*, an opera.

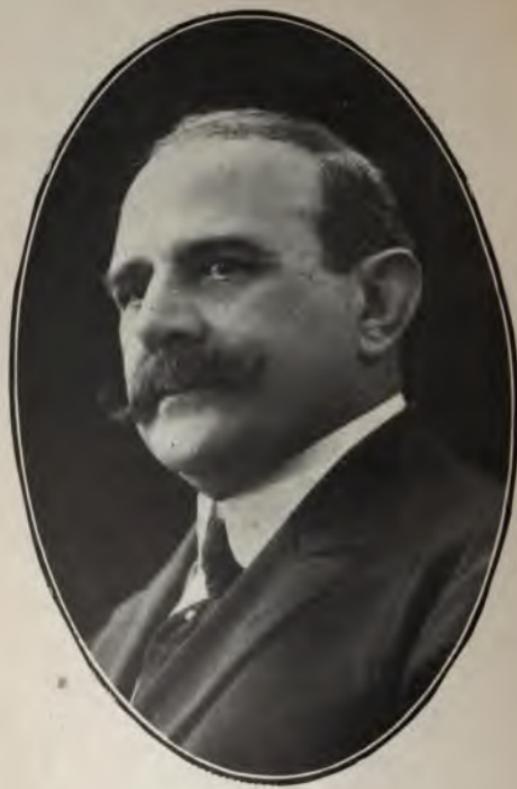
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ra, 1916; *Impresiones para piano*, two series, 1917, 1919; *Ariana y Dionysos*, an opera, 1918, and *Raquela*, an opera, 1920.

V

HISPANIC NOTES



Ricardo C. Aldao

RICARDO C. ALDAO

Lawyer; public man.

RICO C. ALDAO, the son of Camilo and Inés Nicolovich, was born on twenty-first of April, 1863, in the Buenos Aires. He had his primary education in Santa Fe, but went to Buenos Aires for his later studies and won his degree as Doctor of Law in 1883 at the age of twenty. He entered early on the practice of his profession in which he is said to have shown himself an indefatigable worker and in which he has won a high reputation for legal acumen, technical knowledge and sagacity. So successful has he been that branches of his law practice have been established in Lima, Montevideo, Santiago de Chile, Río de la Plata and Asunción.

Dr. Aldao has had a creditable part also in public life: in 1888 he was elected to the Provincial Legislature of Buenos Aires, in 1889 he was chosen President of the Provincial Bank, and in 1890 he was appointed Provincial Minister of Finance.

In 1915 he was appointed, in company with Samuel Hale Pearson, on a special governmental mission to the United States, and in 1916 he served as Argentine Delegate to the Conference on Uniform Legislation, Member of the sub-Committee on Finance for the National Centenary and Candidate of the Progressive Democratic Party for Congress.

The writings of Dr. Aldao have been confined to articles and studies on professional topics.

FÉLIX AGUILAR

Scientist; teacher.

Félix AGUILAR, the son of Félix and María Rojo, was born on 22nd of May, 1884, in the city of Juan and there had his early education in the *Colegio Nacional* of Juan whence he went to the University of La Plata, which granted him the degree of Geographer-Engineer in 1907 and continued to France where he studied Astronomy in the University of

In his return to Argentina he was appointed Astronomer to the Observatory of La Plata in 1913, Professor of Mathematical Analysis in the University of La Plata in 1916 and in 1918 Professor of Theoretical Astronomy. He has served also as Director of the

Station for determining Latitude in Onceatico, Member of the Council of the Faculty of Science, Member of the Upper Council and vice-President of the University of La Plata in 1919 and 1920.

All the works of Dr. Aguilar are technical in character: they include *Descripción del Observatorio de La Plata*, in collaboration, 1914; *Resultado de las observaciones en las zonas 52° a 56° y 57° a 61°*, 1916, etc.

ALBERTO B. MARTINEZ*Statistician; writer*

BERTO B. MARTINEZ, the son of Martinez and Felisa Macías, was on the twenty-fourth of August, in Buenos Aires, and was educated there in the public schools.

rom a very early age Sr. Martinez drawn to statistical studies for which he showed a special aptitude and which he won so much reputation that was appointed to direct the Municipal Census of 1887, 1904 and 1910, the National Census of 1895 and 1914, the Agricultural Census of 1908 and the National Census of Education of 1910. He has served also as sub-Secretary of the Ministry of Finance and is at present Chief of the Municipal Census. He is the author of the following

works: *El presupuesto nacional*, 1890; *Les finances de la République Argentine*, Paris, 1897; *Anuario estadístico de Buenos Aires*; *L'Argentine au XXe siècle*; *Baedeker de la République Argentine*, of which editions have been published in English.

SANTIAGO BAQUÉ

Lawyer; writer.

SANTIAGO BAQUÉ was born of French parents on the eighteenth of July, 1889, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there in the *Colegio Nacional* University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence.

His literary tastes made him Manager of the Law School Magazine; Editor of the Legal and Social Review from 1915 to 1918; author of many articles in other magazines and periodicals as well as of books, including *Influencia de la cultura francesa en la organización política del argentino*, which was awarded by the Law School Faculty, Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires, 1915, and *El caso B.*
Buenos Aires, 1917.

In 1919 he was elected a member
the Law School Council.

ERLOS SAAVEDRA LAMAS

Lawyer; public man.

OS SAAVEDRA LAMAS was born in the city of Buenos Aires in 1880 of distinguished ancestry, being the grandson of the head of the first Argentine Government (1810), General Cornelio Saavedra. He was educated in the Capital, at the Colegio La Salle and the University where he graduated in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws *summa cum laude*.

ad hardly ceased being a student when he was appointed Professor and holder of the chair of Political Economy which he has occupied ever since, and held also during part of the time the chair in the University of La

careers as public man began in

1906 with the appointment as a member of the Board of the Commission on the Public Debt; in 1907 he was appointed Secretary of the Municipality; in 1908 he was elected National Deputy and re-elected in 1912; in 1915 he was called into the Cabinet of President de la Plaza to serve as Minister of Justice and Education, a post which he retained until the close of the presidential term; in the succeeding administration he held aloof from public office because he had married the daughter of the President-elect, Rosa Sáenz Peña.

Dr. Saavedra Lamas has written many articles and pamphlets on educational and administrative problems and is the author of the following books: *Economía colonial*, Buenos Aires, 1916; *Problemas de gobierno*, 1916; *Préstamos hipotecarios*, 1917; *Los ferrocarriles ante la legislación positiva argentina*, 1918.





John K. Alderman

CARLOS VEGA BELGRANO

Journalist; public man.

CARLOS VEGA BELGRANO, the son of Carlos Vega Belgrano and María Móndez Belgrano, daughter of General Manuel Belgrano, was born on the second of September, 1858. He was taken in his infancy and educated in Heidelberg and Bonn where he studied the Universities but took no

degree. While he was abroad he represented the Government as a member of the Argentine Legation in Berlin in 1885 and Consul-General from 1886 to 1890. On his return he devoted himself to journalism and politics: he was owner and manager of *El Tiempo* from 1893 to 1913 and was on several occasions candidate for the post of National Senator.

tional Deputy without being elected. He was, however, appointed to positions of dignity: in 1907 he was designated Librarian of the University of La Plata, a post which he still occupies, and from 1907 to 1915 he was a member of the Board of Education of the Province of Buenos Aires.

He has been honored by election as President of the Press Club, President of the Municipal Library, President of the Athenaeum, vice-President of the Pedagogical Conference of Córdoba and vice-President of the Society of Friends of Education.

He has written constantly in reviews and periodicals and is the author of *Pensamientos*, 2 vols., Hamburg, 1890, which drew favorable comment from such notable critics as Hipólito Taine, Edmundo D'Amicis and L. Claretie.

ROBERTO GACHE

Novelist; lawyer.

ROBERTO GACHE was born in 1891 in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1915.

His thesis on *La delincuencia precoz* was so well received as to lead to other legal studies including the *Código de Menores* prepared in collaboration with Dr. E. Bullrich.

He has also done work of marked promise in the field of literature: he has produced four comedies: *El error de San Antonio*, 1915; *Nuestras dueñas*, 1916; *Elecciones en la Puna*, 1919; and *Te quiero, te adoro!*, 1920, all of which were produced in Buenos Aires;

he has also written a work of satire, *Glosario de la farsa urbana*, Buenos Aires, 1919, which was greeted with general applause.

CÉSAR REYES

Author; lawyer.

MR REYES, the son of Marcelino, Commander in the Argentine and Mercedes Vallejos, was born twenty-fifth of October, 1885, in city of La Rioja. There he began education, but for his University he went to Córdoba where he read and completed the course, yet the authorities refused him his degree on ground that the opinions expressed in his thesis were unduly liberal and advanced. He refused to recant or to modify the opinions there expressed and so waited for six years until new and liberal men came into control of University. Then, in 1919, he was Doctor of Laws.

His life has been a constant battle

against the spirit of obstruction and ultra-conservatism: he founded in La Rioja a Free-thinkers' Club which proclaimed that it did not belong to the Masons, but to the school of individualistic liberalism opposed to anarchism. For a brief period he held office as District Attorney, but was disgusted with the "mania for public office" with which he found himself surrounded and withdrew to devote himself to literature.

His output as a writer has been very large: it includes many articles and pamphlets besides the following books: *La sociedad argentina*—his thesis for the Doctorate, a book of 642 pages; *Vistas fiscales*, a study in criminology, 2 vols.; *La moral de los tipos*; *Fundamento de las democracias*.



Roberto Casaux

ROBERTO CASAUX

Actor.

ERTO CASAUX, the son of Enrique
nbro and Ana Serein, was born
e ninth of August, 1885, in Buenos
and was educated there in the
io Nacional and the School of
erce. The over-mastering attrac-
f the theatre drew him away from
l before he had finished the course
ie began to study parts some con-
ible time before he was given op-
tunity to appear. It was in 1910
ie made his début and from that
is reputation as a comic actor has
ued to grow until he has reached
rst rank on the Argentine stage.
is the leading man in the com-
which he manages and has won
phs in many parts: among the

plays in which he has been notably successful are: *Las curas milagrosas*, 1915; *El distinguido ciudadano*, 1916; *El movimiento continuo*, 1917; *El parentilitico*, 1918, and *El profesor M* 1919.

HERIBERTO MENDOZA

Public man; lawyer.

RIBERTO MENDOZA, the son of La-
Mendoza and Serviliana Lucero,
born on the fifteenth of May, 1855,
in Luis, the Capital of the Province
an Luis, and began his education
, but when he was eleven he was
to Buenos Aires to study in the
gio Nacional and the University.
ere, in 1873, at the age of eight-
he obtained his degree as Advo-
with which he returned to his
ince to practise his profession, but
st at once began that career of
ic service which has occupied his
in 1874 he was appointed District
rney; in 1875 Counsel for Minors,
in 1876 Government Attorney; in
same year he was elected Deputy in

the National Congress and re-elected until 1884 when he was chosen Governor; on the completion of his term as Governor he was again elected Deputy and passed from the House to the Senate where he filled three consecutive terms of nine years each, a period that made him the Dean of the Senate and gave him great influence among his colleagues.

He retired in 1919, although he might have been re-elected had he chosen to return.

SEGUNDO R. STORNI

Naval Officer.

SEGUNDO R. STORNI, the son of Julio Storni, was born on the sixteenth of January 1876, in the city of Tucumán, and received his education there in the *Colegio Nacional*, but when he chose the naval career he went to Buenos Aires and studied in the Naval School and the War School for Officers where he graduated with the degree of Marine Engineer in 1897.

He has served as an officer on most of the ships in the Argentine navy and won promotion in active service: in 1913 he was appointed Lieut.-Commander; in 1916, Commander and placed in charge of the Iron-clad *Belgrano*, in 1919 promoted to the rank of Captain; he is also a member of the

General Staff and Secretary to Minister of the Navy. At present I Head of the School for Naval Offi and President of the Argentine N Club.

Captain Storni has lectured written occasional articles on n questions and is the author of *Curs balística*, Buenos Aires, 1908, and *bajos hidrográficos*, Buenos Aires. 1913 and 1914.

MANUEL LÁINEZ

Journalist.

MANUEL LÁINEZ, the son of Pedro Láinez and Bernabela Cané, was born on the twenty-second of March, 1852, in Buenos Aires, and was educated in the *Colegio Nacional*.

His predilection for politics and public life drew him into the strenuous electoral contests of 1874 and subsequent years, in which he is said to have played a vigorous part. In 1878 he received his first appointment, when he was named a member of the staff of the Legation at Washington, but found the atmosphere of Buenos Aires more congenial. In 1880 he took part in the Civil War on the side of the Government forces, and when the struggle was over was made a member of the staff of the Provincial Legislature.

It was in the year 1880 also that he began to appear prominently in journalism: in that year he joined the staff of *La Tribuna Nacional* and in 1881 founded the daily paper *El Diario* of which he has been the owner and editor for nearly forty years.

In 1884 he was elected National Deputy and served one term, returning thereafter to his labors as a journalist. In 1904 he was elected to the Senate which he found a more congenial theatre for his talents and there made a reputation as a legislator. Refusing all appointments to committees, he devoted himself to public discussions, introducing many measures for improvements in railways, bridges, canals, telegraph and telephone communication, as well as for schools. The law in which he took most satisfaction was that known as the *Ley Láinez*, providing for new National Schools.

At the end of his term in 1913 he resumed his work as journalist to which he has continued to devote himself.

ESTO DE LA CÁRCOVA

Painter.

JO DE LA CÁRCOVA was born on the 1st of March, 1867, in Buenos Aires where he began to study painting in the *Sociedad Estímulo de Bellas Artes*. At that time he felt that there was only one place to go for art—Italy, the birthplace of great artists, and he went there where he studied in the Institute of Fine Arts and took lessons from the famous master Giacomo Gissi.

After spending some time in Italy, he returned to Buenos Aires and exhibited some canvases in the Second Exhibition of The Atheneum. His paintings were much appreciated by the critics and the Museum of Art acquired his *Sin pan y sin agua*.

trabajo, which some time later, in the International Exposition of St. Louis, won the Highest Award and was object of general praise. He has exhibited canvases in Paris, Rome and Turin, where he won a prize. In the so-called *Salón Argentino* of 1914 which opened its doors during the second half of 1913, he was awarded the prize of 3,000 pesos granted for "the best painting of the year".

Señor de la Cárcova was the first Director of the National Academy of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires, of which he is still a Professor; he has been Chairman of the National Committee of Fine Arts and of the *Sociedad Etnográfica de Bellas Artes*, and has also held the post of acting-Director of the Argentine National Museum of Fine Arts.

His paintings are to be found in some of the museums abroad, including the *Museo Civico* of Turin and the *Galleria Quirinale* of Rome; the National Museum of Buenos Aires has also acquired some of his pictures.

LINA ALVEAR DE LEZICA

Benefactress.

LINA ALVEAR DE LEZICA, the wife of Don Diego de Alvear, son of General Carlos de Alvear who participated in the campaign against the Peruvians, and Doña Teodolina Ferreyra was born in Buenos Aires on the tenth of February, 1853, and educated there in the Litzman Academy where she remained until 1867. She married Don Ricardo Lezica, the one of the old Argentine families which traces its origin to the Spaniards.

Her great riches permit her to do work on a generous scale; she is resident of the *Patronato de la Infancia* (Society for the Protection of Children), a post which she has occupied

for over twenty-five years; since she has also been the President of the League of Catholic Ladies, and always works to better social conditions for her a loyal supporter. During the 1920 she founded a new institution called the Workmen's Educational (*Centro de Instrucción para Obreros*) where the poorer classes of the metropolis may receive free education.

RODOLFO SENET

Teacher; anthropologist.

FO SENET, the son of Honorio and Ventura Márquez, was born in the city of San Martín, Province of Buenos Aires, on the twenty-ninth of 1872, but for his studies went to Buenos Aires where he entered the School and in 1889 gained the Normal Teacher.

Received his first appointment in Elementary Teacher in the School, a post which he held for three years until he was appointed Normal Teacher in the city of Mercedes; three years later he was again transferred with the rank of vice-teacher to the Normal School of Dolores where he remained until 1905 when he was chosen as Director of the



Normal School of Pergamino he received his appointment as of Secondary and Normal in the same year was made of Anthropology and Abnormal Psychology in the University of in 1910 he was Professor of the University of Buenos Aires in 1915 became Director of Publication.

Señor Senet has been a member of various Congresses of an international and scientific character, among which are the Congress of Psychology in Rome, the Congress of Anthropology in Turin, the Latin-American Congress, and the Scientific Congress held on the occasion of the Centenary of Argentine Independence.

He is a constant contributor to the scientific publications of Argentina, being the author of many monographs and articles, and has published the following works: *Evolución y educación*, Buenos Aires, 1902; *L'âge scolaire*, Paris, 1903.

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<p><i>del instinto de conservación</i>, Aires, 1905; <i>La educación pri-</i> <i>various editions); <i>Apuntes de</i></i></p> <p><i>ía; Elementos de psicología;</i></p> <p><i>os de psicología infantil</i>, Bue-</p> <p><i>s, 1911; <i>¿Es superior el hombre</i></i></p> <p><i>jer?</i>, Buenos Aires, 1912; <i>Las</i></p> <p><i>as</i>, Madrid, 1911; <i>Guía para la</i></p> <p><i>de la enseñanza</i>, Buenos Aires;</p> <p><i>ta del genio</i>, a novel of a scien-</p> <p>racter, Buenos Aires, 1917.</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V



VALENTÍN C. THIBON DE LIBIAN

Painter.

VALENTÍN C. THIBON DE LIBIAN was born on the eighteenth of December, 1889, in the city of Tucumán, and studied painting in the National Academy of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires.

His earliest exhibitions revealed a rare gift for mixing colors and, especially after the showing he made in the *Salón Nacional* in 1913 where his works received the highest award, were great hopes entertained of him. Nor have these hopes been disappointed: his work has continued to show high talent and rich variety of themes and treatment.

He has essayed both landscape and interiors and his canvases, such as *La Maseusse et l'Etoile* have compelled attention for the wealth and boldness of his colors.

ERNESTO PADILLA

Public man; lawyer.

ESTO PADILLA was born in the city cumán in the year 1873, but went is education to Buenos Aires , after receiving his Bachelor's he entered the University to Law, and graduated in 1896 as r in Jurisprudence, presenting on occasion a thesis entitled *Breve es-
sobre leyes de irrigación* which ranted the Gold Medal.

mediately upon leaving the Univer- ie was appointed to a Professor- but soon afterwards returned to ative town and there began to ce his profession of the law and of politics. He was elected National ty for Tucumán in 1902 and par- ted actively in the memorable dis-

cussions upon the proposed bill for divorce, his fervid opposition contributed to the defeat of the bill.

At the end of his legislative term settled once again in Tucumán and 1911 was once more elected Deputy for a period of three years, but before his term had expired was elected Governor of the Province. In the elections for National Congress held in 1918, the Liberal Party of the province of Tucumán, which is affiliated with the called Progressive Democratic Party nominated him as Deputy and he again elected for the period ending 1922.

CAYETANO DONNIS

Painter; decorator.

CAYETANO DONNIS, the son of Nata-
Donnis and Rosa Visone, was born
the nineteenth of May, 1888, in Bue-
s Aires, where he studied in the Na-
tional Academy of Fine Arts and won
the title of Teacher of Drawing in 1910.
His talent as a decorative painter
is discovered even before he had re-
ceived his title and led to his being
sent to Europe by the Argentine Gov-
ernment (1911-1914) to develop his
powers. During these years abroad he
exhibited paintings in Florence in 1913
and was invited to do so in 1914 in the
Esposizione di Roma.

Since his return to Buenos Aires he
has had pictures in all the exhibitions
of local artists in the *Salones Nacio-*

nales and sent canvases to the San Francisco Exposition in 1915, where he won a Bronze Medal.

In 1916 he was appointed Teacher of Art in the *Colegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires; in 1918 he was chosen a member of the jury for the National Exhibition of Decorative Arts and in 1919, in addition to this honor, was made a member of the jury for the National Exhibition of Fine Arts.

He has served as Professor in the National Academy of Fine Arts, Secretary of the National Society of Decorative Arts, and Professor in the Salguero Industrial School.



Ernest Nelson

ERNESTO NELSON

Teacher; publicist.

STO NELSON, the son of Enrique and Evelina Monguillot, was born the twenty-fifth of September, 1881, in Buenos Aires, but was educated in the *Colegio* and the University of La Plata. In 1902 he went to the States and followed the courses of education in the universities of Columbia and Cornell.

In the year 1904 he was appointed by the Commissioner at the St. Louis Exposition; a year later he was sent to act as Delegate of the National Council of Education in the United States and was charged to make studies of educational methods and conditions. He served also as correspondent for the *Nación* of Buenos Aires until

1908 when, having returned to his country, he was appointed Director of Pedagogical Museum of the National Council of Education; in 1910 he placed in charge of the resident students of the National University of La Plata; in 1913 he became General Inspector of Secondary Education and also Industrial and Commercial teaching in Argentina; in 1915 he was chosen abroad as Delegate to the San Francisco Exposition; in 1918 he became Professor of the Science of Education at the National University of La Plata and in 1919 was made Academic Member of the Faculty of Sciences of the same University.

Señor Nelson's activities have been limited to the field of his official duties; he is well known for his work of investigation and for his desire to promote a better understanding between the people of his country and the United States. He is Honorary Correspondent of the National Educational Association of the United States; Pres-

Universities Club of Buenos Aires; Chairman of the Committee of the National League to combat alcoholism; President of the League of Aesthetic Education; Member of the Academy of Education; Member of the Academy of History; Director of the social work of the Y.M.C.A.; Member of the Board of Directors of the Argentine National Museum and of the Argentine Boy-Scouts.

has published the following books: *Algunos ensayos en la física y la matemática*, New York, 1905; *Aritmética práctica*, New York, 1906; *Nuestro país*, New York, 1907; *Un experimento trascendental en la educación argentina: el internado de la Universidad de La Plata*, Buenos Aires, 1912; *Juegos y deportes de juego para niños*, Buenos Aires, 1912; *Hacia la universidad futura*, Buenos Aires, 1913; *Plan de reformas a la enseñanza secundaria*, Buenos Aires, 1914; *The Spanish American Reader*, Boston, Heath & Co., New York, 1916; *Changes in Secondary Education*.

tion, Bureau of Education, Washington, 1916; *La escuela secundaria y la universidad*, New York, 1917; *Nuevos métodos de enseñanza*, Buenos Aires, 1917; *El analfabetismo*, Buenos Aires, 1917; *Fundación de las universidades libres*, Buenos Aires, 1918; *Nuestros males universitarios*, Buenos Aires, 1919.

Señor Nelson is married to Dra. Nestina A. López.



Carlo Aneghina

CARLOS AMEGHINO

Paleontologist.

CARLOS AMEGHINO, the son of Antonio Ameghino and María D. Armanino, was born at Naples, Italy, was born on the nineteen of June, 1865, in the provincial town of Luján, where he attended the primary schools, but for his later education he went to Buenos Aires and studied in the *Colegio Nacional*. His professional preparation he obtained with the sole aid of books, in the practical work of exploration, and in association with his distinguished brother.

During his long scientific career he held the following posts: Travelling Naturalist of the La Plata Museum, 1889; Travelling Naturalist of the Museum of Natural History of Buenos Aires, 1903-1913; Chief of the Department

ment of Paleontology of the same Museum, 1913-1919, and Honorary Director of the National Museum of Natural History of Buenos Aires, which position he now occupies.

His activities in the field of paleontology and geology began in his youth when he accompanied his brother, famous Florentino Ameghino, in his excursions of exploration in the surroundings of Luján and in certain regions of El Chaco and Paraguay. His enthusiasm and decided vocation for geological investigations induced him to extend his explorations into wild regions of Southern Patagonia where the nature of the country and the lack of roads made his work enormously difficult.

During his first expedition (January to September, 1887), he explored the banks of the Santa Cruz river up to Lake Argentino, and upon his return to Buenos Aires brought back more than a hundred fossil specimens of extinct mammals, until then absolutely unknown.

vealed the immense paleontological riches of Patagonia. In the following year (1888) he explored the upper Chubut River, where he obtained new geological information and collections.

In 1889 and 1890 he carried out his first expedition in which he explored the areas of Chubut up to Santa Cruz and crossed the Deseado river in its course. In three later journeys (1890-1893) he traversed the Santa Cruz territory in various directions, making a splendid collection of fossils; in between 1893 until 1897, he made three new expeditions in which he explored the Atlantic coast, the interior of Chubut and the region of the Deseado, discovering the famous *Myotherium*; he also formed a large collection of more than 500 specimens of fossil molluscs. After a considerable interval devoted to the classification and arrangement of his collections, Señor Ameghino carried out a new series of ex-

plorations from 1904 to 1907, under the patronage of the National Museum, of the famous deposits of Mt. Hermoso where he succeeded in completing the collection of fossil fauna necessary for the study of this geological district.

His written work, like the greater part of the production of scientists, has appeared in periodicals or in pamphlet form. The most important of his publications are: *Exploraciones geológicas en Patagonia*, 1890; *Le Pyrotherium*, 1914; *El fémur de Miramar*, 1916; *Los yacimientos fosilíferos del valle de Santa María en Catamarca y Tucumán*; *Sobre algunos restos humanos fósiles descubiertos por el Dr. Carlos Díaz en Río Hondo y sobre el arma de piedra que los acompañaba*; *La cuestión del hombre terciario en la Argentina*, the latter being presented at the first meeting of the Argentine Society of Natural Sciences of Tucumán in 1916.





Pablo A. Pizzurno

SILVIO A. PIZZURNO

Teacher.

PIZZURNO, the son of Pablo and Angela Sasso, was born on the tenth of July, 1865, in the city of Buenos Aires, and studied there in both national and private academies. He obtained his degree of teacher in 1882.

In the early thirty-eight years of his life he has taught in all positions, from that of primary teacher in the public school of Buenos Aires to Professor of the *Colegio Nacional* and has held various administrative offices including that of General Inspector and Director of Secondary Education in the Republic — the highest technical position excepting that of Minister of Education. He has been Head

of an Elementary School (1884); o Superior School (1887); Secretary : District Inspector (1889); Professor Spanish Language and Reading, Pedagogy and of History of Education in the *Colegios Nacionales*, in the Normal School and in the Institute of Secondary Education; founder and rector of the National Institute of Primary and Secondary Education ; District Councillor of Education from 1890 to 1898.

He was raised to the rank of General Inspector in 1900 but in 1903 presented his resignation because he was not in conformity with the ideas of the then Minister of Education, Dr. Fernández. From 1904 to 1908 he was Technical Inspector of Schools in Buenos Aires and in 1909, having again found that he was not in agreement with the Ministry, he resigned to accept the position of Director of the Normal School, which he held until 1912 when, after twenty-nine years of active service, he was included in the retired list.

Government of the Province of Salta appointed him Honorary Inspector and Technical Counsellor of the Ministry of Education and later of the General Council of Education, 1915-1916; in 1918 he was sent by the General Educational Commission of Salta during the Federal Government.

Professor Pizzurno has visited almost every country in Europe and also the United States of America searching for methods of education which might be adopted in his own country and has studied manual training, open air and other modern devices.

He has been the representative of Argentina at various scientific Conventions not only in Argentina but also

For his participation in the International Congress held in Paris in 1923 the French Government honored him making him an academic official. He has written much in the press and has been the founder and editor of several periodicals, including the *Revista de Educacion*.

vista de la Enseñanza, La nueva escuela, El trabajo manual, Revista de Instrucción pública, and El escolar argentino.

He is the author of many substantial books, among which are: *Reformas escolares*, 1886; *La memoria: su cultivo en la instrucción general*, 1886; *Cartas de Suecia*, 1889; *La educación en Inglaterra*, 1889; *La educación en Bélgica*, 1889; *Deficiencias de la educación argentina*, 1898; *La enseñanza secundaria y normal*, 1902; *La escuela primaria*, 1905; *La educación común en Buenos Aires* (in Spanish and French), 1910; *La fatiga intelectual y los estudios normales*, 1910; *El profesor secundario*, 1915.

NIANO LEGUIZAMÓN

Lawyer; teacher.

ANO LEGUIZAMÓN, the son of on Martiniano Leguizamón Paula Rodríguez, was born n of Rosario Tala, Province tios on the twenty-eighth of . He began his education in : Colegio Nacional of Con Uruguay, Province of Entre pon receiving his Bachelor's 1879, went to Buenos Aires law and graduated with the Doctor in Jurisprudence in enting on that occasion a *Estafa*, which was much

following year he began to e 1886 he has been Professor re in the Normal School for

Women, and in 1916 he was appointed Professor of Argentine History in Normal School for Men.

He has served as Legal Adviser to the Ministry of Finance of the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires, also as counsel of the National Mortgage Bank. He is vice-President of History and Numismatics Club of Buenos Aires.

He has written much, both in periodicals and in books under his direction and containing notes written by him; was published *Concolorcorvo. El lazo de ciegos caminantes; y Ara guía de forasteros del virreinato de Buenos Aires, 1773-1803*, Buenos Aires, 1908; he is the author of important monographs and the following works: *Leyes de la guerra continental* published by the Institute of International Law and translated into French, Buenos Aires, 1881; *Recuerdos de la tierra*, Buenos Aires, 1896; *La selva de Montiel* historical-geographical study, Buenos Aires, 1903; *De cepa criolla*, La Plata,

LEGUIZAMÓN

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Irquiza y la casa del acuerdo, La
Plata, 1909; *Páginas argentinas*, literary
historical criticism, Buenos Aires,
La cinta colorada, Buenos Aires,

AND MONOGRAPHS

V

CLEMENTE L. FREGEIRO

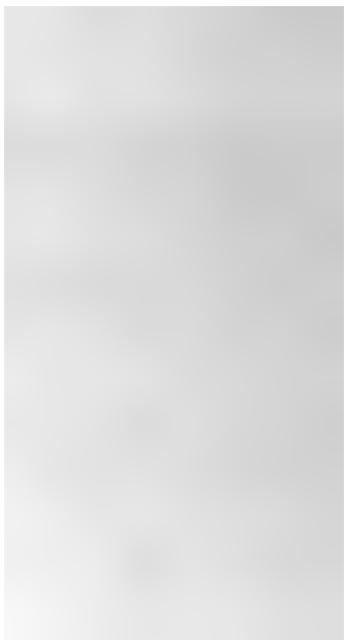
Author; teach

CLEMENTE L. FREGEIRO, the son of Juan Eduardo Fregeiro, a wealthy owner and man of affairs, was born on the twelfth of September, 1856, in the town of Mercedes, Province of Buenos Aires, but for his education he went to Buenos Aires and there attended San Martín and British Academies *Colegio Nacional*, which granted him the Bachelor's degree, and the University. Many years later, in 1910, he was given the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Letters.

As early as 1884 he was teaching Argentine History in the *Colegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires, the Normal School and the Military Academy; 1893 to 1896 he was Inspector of



C. L. Fregeno



mal Schools and the Military Academy; from 1893 to 1896 he was Inspector of Normal Schools and *Colegios Nacionales* and on the latter date was advanced to the post of Director of the Normal School which he retained until 1909; from 1896 until 1914 he was Professor of Geography in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires.

In 1910 he was elected Member of the Academy of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires; in 1912 he was elected Councillor of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and was re-elected when his period of office expired; he is Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of History of Spain (1888); Charter Member of the History and Numismatics Club of Buenos Aires; Corresponding Member of the Geographical and Archaeological Institute of Pernambuco (Brazil) and of the Historical and Geographical Institute of Uruguay, and Honorary Member of the

Historical and Geographical Ins
Brazil.

He is the author of the following books: *Compendio de historia Argentina*, of which ten editions have been made, 1876; *Juan Díaz de Solís y el descubrimiento del Río de la Plata*, 1879; *Don Bernardo de Madero*, 1880; *Lecciones de historia argentina* in two volumes, of which ten editions have been made, 1886; *La historia de la Argentina y su crítica*; *Examen de la historia de la Argentina y su puerto de Buenos Aires por Don Bernardo de Madero*, 1893, and *La bahía de Ituzaingó*, 1919.

FRANCISCA JACQUES

Teacher.

NCISCA JACQUES, the daughter of
sco Jacques and Martina Agui-
as born in Tucumán, the capital
Province of the same name, on
enty-eighth of September, 1859.
ecame an orphan when she was
ars old, and was obliged to work
ruggle for her living, so that, ac-
g to her own saying, her child-
and youth possessed nothing of
arm of these periods of life, and
ned that with the death of her
s her sole inheritance was her

n the year 1878 she has devoted
t to teaching with so much zeal
apacity that she has come to be-
ered an authority on matters of

pedagogy, notwithstanding that she has no university or professional degree and is not even a normal school graduate.

She began her career as teacher in Santiago del Estero in the provincial "Belgrano" School; in 1881 when the Normal School was founded in that province, she was appointed teacher of Geography and History, and later also of Spanish.

In 1884, as a result of a report made by Paul Groussac, the distinguished man of letters and head of the National Library, after an inspection during which he attended her classes, she was made Head of the Normal School and for twenty-five years held this post in Santiago del Estero.

Transferred to Buenos Aires at her own request, she was the first woman to teach classes for men, for she took charge of the lectures on History and Pedagogy in the Normal School. She performed this duty till 1893, when she was again offered the charge of the Normal School in Santiago del Estero,

t which she accepted after repeated
ests.

In 1900, Dr. Osvaldo Magnasco, at
time Minister of Education charged
with the reorganization of the
al School of Corrientes. In 1902
as retired with a pension. .

ring her long and busy life as a
er she has been given many signs
high esteem in which her pupils
ier and in March, 1910, she was
ited by them with a gold medal
g a fitting inscription. On the
of September, 1919, a great de-
eration was made in her honor in
the Provincial Governments of
ago del Estero and Corrientes par-
ed officially.

EDUARDO BROQUEN*Soldier*

EDUARDO BROQUEN was born on sixth of December, 1866, in the city Buenos Aires, where he received early education as well as his train in the Artillery School from which passed, in 1888, to the Coast Artill as a Second Lieutenant.

In 1890 he received his commiss as First Lieutenant in the Natio Army, and thereafter rose successiv to be Captain, in 1892; Major in 18 Lieutenant Colonel in 1903; Colonel 1909, and Brigadier General in 19 being continually in active serv chiefly in the Artillery.

In addition to his active duties organized the Coast Artillery Regim and the Third Mountaineers; was I



General Broquen

ing Captain of Cadets in the National Military School of which he was in charge for three years as Major, and later held the chairs of Artillery and Military Law.

Among his various commands have been those of Colonel of the 3rd Mountainers and the 2nd and 4th Field Artillery; Chief of the First Division of the Military Cabinet; Inspector of Army; Chief of Brigade; Commander of Forces at Campo de Mayo; President of the Council of War for Underofficers and Troops, and National Director of Target Practice and Gymnastics, a post which he still retains.

He has held numerous important appointments: during the period of national intervention in Corrientes in 1906 he served as Police Commissioner of the province; in 1907 he was in Command of the military forces in the San Martín Intervention; during the years 1912-1913 he served as Chief of Police of the City of Rosario; and from December, 1919, to May, 1920, he held a

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similar appointment at the special request of the Government of Santa Fe, where the labor and political situations at that time endangered the city until order was once more restored through his efforts.

As First *Attaché* of the Argentine Embassy in Chile, President Montt conferred upon him the decoration of the Order of Military Merit, 1st and 2nd Class for diplomatic and military services. He is a member of numerous organizations, among them the Argentine Military Club of which he is President.



Félix F. Outes

FÉLIX F. OUTES

Archaeologist; anthropologist.

FÉLIX F. OUTES, the son of Félix Outes and Ignacia Ziegler, was born in Buenos Aires on the twenty-ninth of July, 1878, and there was educated, in the British Academy (1885-1890), the Colegio Nacional (1891-1895) and the University (1896-1899) where he read Law and Medicine.

He was a mere boy when he published his first scientific work in the *Revista del Jardín Zoológico* calling it *Apuntes arqueológicos* (1894), and was but nineteen years old when his first book, *Los querandíes*, Buenos Aires, 1897, appeared. Since then his production has been constant and important; he has

published a hundred and scientific studies and has won a place among the men of the world: he has been elected member of many learned and societies of both Europe and America. He is a Corresponding Member of the Ethnographical Society of Lima, of the Société des Americanistes of Paris, of the Chilean Folk-Lore Association, Charter Member of the Hispanic Numismatics Club of Buenos Aires, Member of the National Academy of Sciences of Córdoba, of the Anthropology, Ethnology and Prehistory of Florence, of the Anthropology and Ethnology of the Roman Society of Anthropologists, of the Anthropological Society of London, of the Société d'anthropologie de Paris, of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, of the American Anthropological Association of New York. He is also the Corresponding Member in South America of the Ecole d'anthropologie.

utes has held many academic posts in his native country; he has been Secretary of the La Plata Museum and editor of its publications; Substitute-Professor of Anthropology and adjunct-Professor of Ethnology and Archaeology in the same University; Delegate of the National University of La Plata to the Fourth Scientific Congress (First Pan-American Congress); Delegate of the Argentine Republic to the XVI International Congress of Orientalists held in Athens; Delegate of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters to the XVI International Anthropological and Prehistoric Congress (Geneva); Commissioner of the National Education sent on a special mission to Europe and the United States to study the instruments and methods employed in school somatology and anthropometrics.

He is present substitute-Professor of Anthropology and titular Professor of Ethno-geography in the Faculty

of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires, where the geographical section is also under his direction.

On different occasions he has made journeys of exploration and scientific investigation to various parts of the Province of Buenos Aires and to nearly all the territories, during which he has obtained the materials for many of his monographs; in similar journeys of exploration to the southern region of the Province of Entre Ríos, the central region of Córdoba, and to the Republic of Chile, he has gathered a great quantity of anthropological material, much of which still remains unpublished.

Besides many monographs, he is the author of the following books: *La edad de la piedra en Patagonia: Estudio de arqueología comparada*, Buenos Aires, 1905; *Las viejas razas argentinas*, Buenos Aires, 1910; *Los aborígenes de la República Argentina*, 1910; *Los tiempos prehistóricos y protohistóricos en la provincia de Córdoba*, 1911; *Variacio-*

anomalías anatómicas antropológicas en los huesos del cráneo cerebral de primitivos habitantes del sur de Ríos, 1911.

IGNACIO HAMILTON
FOTHERINGHAM

Soldier.

IGNACIO HAMILTON FOTHERINGHAM the son of Robert Hamilton Fotheringham, a Colonel of the British Engineers, and Inés María Huddleston English, was born in Kingsbridge House Southampton, England, on the eleventh of September, 1842, and remains in a probability the only recognized Argentine citizen who has not fulfilled the legal requirements for citizenship. His early education was received in his native land; later he spent three years in school in Belgium, 1853-1856, and a year in France at the *Collège de la Providence* at Amiens.

In 1858 he returned to England and following his inclination for a militar



General Ignacio H. Fotheringham

eer, embarked in the same year for
lia as a marine guard. For three
ars he sailed in various vessels of the
itish navy, returning to England in
51 where he remained until his de-
ture for Argentina two years later.
After his arrival in Buenos Aires he
nt into the country and remained at
rious ranches until June, 1865, when
; military tastes led him to enlist in
e army then forming for the Para-
ayan War as a member of the Na-
onal Guard in which he rose to be
cond Lieutenant within a week. The
llowing years were full of military
ivities: in January, 1866, he took
rt in the Battle of Pehuajó and later
those of the *Paso de la Patria* and
Trupaití; in the same year, as a First
eutenant of the Line attached to the
1 Battalion, he helped suppress the
olution started in Córdoba under the
dership of Sáa; in October, 1868, he
eived his commission as Captain of
the National Guard and in the same
onth that of Major and Inspector

General of Arms in Mendoza; in 1861 he was made Major of the Line, a position which he found incompatible with his desire to induce the National Guard to take part in the struggle for the party in power, and from which he resigned, retiring to San Juan only to recall him, his resignation not having been accepted.

As an officer of the 7th Battalion he took part in the campaign in Entre Ríos, and as Commander of the San Luis Battalion was at the Córdoba frontier. In 1872 he was appointed Second in Command of the 12th Battalion of the Line and in May of that year accompanied General Roca to Lenbucó. He took part in the Seco Entre Ríos Revolution in 1873, and in 1875 General Roca appointed him Secretary and Aid to the Commander of the Córdoba, San Luis and Mendoza frontier, which position he held until his departure for San Juan at the time of the Insurrection of 1878. This suppressed, he marched in 1879 to

soon afterwards became 7th Battalion. In 1880 he in the Buenos Aires Revolus made Brevet Colonel the In 1883 he made an expedi Territory of the Chaco of is Governor until 1884. The ie spent chiefly in Europe ted States and in 1886 was dier General. In 1887 he he expedition to the Ter rmosa, of which he became 1889, resigning in 1890, in he was made *Cavalheiro da ruzeiro* by Marshal Teodoro

President of Brazil, who erritory in April.

part as Chief of Staff in sion of the Revolution of the following year he accom Minister of Marine during manœuvres; in 1895 he was of the Arsenal of War and umed the command of the vision. In 1904 he was made Division and, although he

took part in the fighting which occurred in connection with the Revolution of that year, presented his resignation, which was accepted in February 1905.

In addition to the decoration already mentioned, General Fotheringham holds the Gold Medal of the Paraguay War; the ribbon and medal of the Buenos Aires Division; the Chaco medal and the Río Negro medal.

His *Historia de un soldado* is an account of his own career, and like *Excursión a los indios ranqueles* written in a simple, pleasing style with admirable descriptive passages.

MILIO CENTURIÓN

Painter.

CENTURIÓN, the son of Gretturión and Carolina Ortega, on the fourteenth of July, Buenos Aires, and was educated in the primary schools and in *el Nacional* which he left in 1910 to devote himself to painting. He had pictures in all the Salones of Fine Arts held under the aegis of the National Committee of Fine Arts and the Society of Painters where his paintings received several awards: in 1914 his *Retrato de mi hermano* was given the Stimulus Prize which he received in 1917 with his *Autorretrato*; third prize was awarded to his *Retrato de la señorita A. P.*, ac-



quired by the Jockey Club ar
sented in 1919 to the National M
of Fine Arts.

He is a member of the staff
ists of the well known Argentine
azines *Caras y caretas* and *Plus*

MARIANO DE LA Riestra

Journalist; public man.

MARIANO DE LA RIESTRA, the son of Norberto de la Riestra and Monserrat Agrelo y Tejada, was born on the twenty-second of September, 1866, in the Argentine Legation in London, but was taken to Buenos Aires while still a child and there attended the Saviour's Academy and the *Colegio Nacional* where he graduated as Bachelor.

Having a liking for the soldier's career he entered the Military School and in 1884 became an Ensign; in 1891 he rose to the rank of First Lieutenant of the Volunteer Regiment; in 1894 he became Captain and was assigned to the fifth Regiment of Infantry as Adjutant to Lieutenant-Colonel Manuel Dantas; in the same year he won the

competition for the rank of Captain in the Artillery Academy, being assigned to the first regiment which was sent to Villa Mercedes; in 1898 he was promoted to the rank of Major of Artillery.

During the Revolution of 1890, de la Riestra was appointed by the Provisional Government, Captain of the first company of the Park Battalion, transferred later to the southern wing of the Revolutionary forces. Having been wounded, he was promoted to the field of battle to the rank of Major. In his victory over the government troops commanded by General M. In 1893, on the occasion of the second revolutionary movement directed by Leandro N. Alem, he was arrested and imprisoned in the National Penitentiary; in 1903 he was Adjutant to Colonel Julio Dantas in the revolutionary movement at La Plata.

His first elective post was that of Provincial Elector in the Province of Buenos Aires, 1897; and since then

cupied various important offices; he was chosen National Deputy for Buenos Aires, serving as President of the Chamber from 1899 to 1901; in 1901 he was President of the Civic Council for the Province of Buenos Aires, which, in 1901, elected him Deputy for the new period, and in 1903 he was once more re-elected President of the Chamber at the historic meeting of May 4th; in 1914 he was chosen member of the War Committee, a post which he abandoned in 1905 to become mayor of the city of Pergamino, where he founded the local Normal School. In 1904, he was honored by his election to the post of Senator, and was re-elected in 1912 and 1916. In 1917 he became a member of the Governing Board of the Conservative Party.

His career as a journalist — his profession — began in the daily newspaper *El Diario* and was continued on the staff of *La Correspondencia*, which he abandoned in 1910 when he

founded *El Nacional*, a paper which published in the city of Buenos Aires but which has for its chief motive defence of the interests of the Province of Buenos Aires.

MARCO AURELIO AVELLANEDA

Public man.

MARCO AURELIO AVELLANEDA was in the city of Buenos Aires on twentieth of January, 1882, his parents being Don Marco Avellaneda, brother of the ex-President of the Republic, and Doña Clorinda Garmendia. He studied at the School of the Saviour, after finishing the prescribed course in his institution, entered the Law School of the University from which he graduated in 1903 with the degree of Advocate. The subject of his dissertation was *La unidad monetaria*, a work of general interest at that time. Immediately after his graduation he became a member of the Faculty of the Colegio Nacional and of the High School of Commerce. As a member of

the Conservative party, he was Deputy to the Provincial Congress of Buenos Aires in 1907 and was immediately elected President of this. When he had finished his term of office in the provincial assembly in 1910, the party elected him a member of the National Congress for a term of four years. During this first term he ended in 1914, and in the following term which ended in 1918, for which he was re-elected, he became vice-president and later President of this. While a member of the National Congress, he took an active part in discussions on questions which at that time were occupying the attention of Congress such as the naturalization of foreign employees, modification of the social laws, nationalization of the registry, breaking off relations with Germany, the black list, coastwise navigation and commerce, the fusion of stock corporations, etc. In 1918 he again elected a national deputy for a period of four years.

LUIS LAUZET

Labor leader; syndicalist.

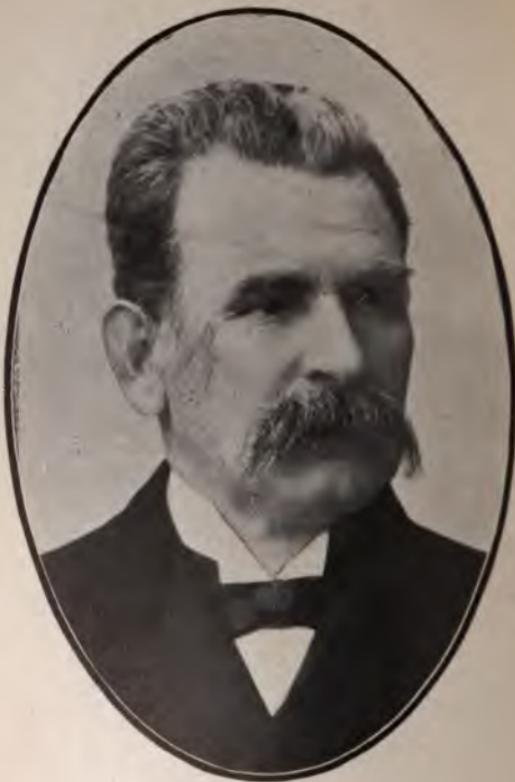
LAUZET was born in France in year 1885, but when he was only two years old his parents emigrated to Argentina where he was sent to primary school, remained there long enough to learn his letters and forthwith abandoned education in order to earn something with which he might support himself. He is living without spending years at it to him was the useless occupation of the students' life in schools and universities. He then tried various occupations and finally chose the printing trade, became a typographer and a printer and ultimately an editor. At present he has charge of the official organ of the Argentine Workmen's

ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

Federation — *La organización obrera* — a weekly publication.

He has written many articles on questions related to the labor union to which he belongs, and, in collaboration with his fellow-worker S. Marotta, prepared the preface to a book by Doctor Bosio, entitled *El imperialismo capitalista y las guerras*.





Valentine Karsow

ENTÍN VIRASORO

Civil engineer; public official.

VIRASORO, the son of Dr. soro and Encarnación Fe-
n in 1846 in the city of His education was received
lio Nacional del Uruguay
the University of Buenos student in the School of
es from which he obtained

ro has held many public pril, 1880, he was appointed er Governor Cabral of the Corrientes; later, he suc- Octavio Pico as a member ndary Commission; for a ie held the post of Minister Affairs under President

Sáenz Peña; in 1898, he was elected National Senator from the Province of Corrientes and during his two terms of office won recognition through the bills he presented, among them being those for the construction of the railroad from the Brazilian frontier to the Paraná River, the creation of the National Park, and the construction of the Rosario port works.

He has served on many important commissions: from 1910 to 1915 he was a member of the Agricultural Commission, acting as Chairman for the last four years of that period; in 1910 he was a member of the Commission which accompanied the President of the Republic to Chile for the centennial celebration; in 1911 he served on the commission appointed to determine the boundary line between the Province of Santiago del Estero, Catamarca and Córdoba; in 1912-1913 he was President *ad hoc* of the Senate, and in 1913, President of the Commission on Public Works. He has also held the office of

dent of the Argentine Red Cross.

Virasoro's published works include the *Memorias de la comisión de la frontera argentino-chilena*, Buenos Aires, 1888, and *Memorias descriptivas de la provincia de Corrientes*, Buenos Aires, 1888.

FRANCISCO ANÍBAL RIÚ

Public man.

FRANCISCO ANÍBAL RIÚ was born the town of Veinticinco de Mayo, Province of Buenos Aires, in 1881, his parents being Don Antonio Riú and Do Rosa Torres. He received his preparatory education in the *Colegio Nacional* of La Plata and after graduation entered the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires from which he graduated in 1904. His thesis on *Ley Trabajo* commanded much attention because the problems of the working classes were becoming serious at the time.

While practising law in his native city, he retained his interest in literature and the fine arts and wrote poetry which has met with much popular

al. In 1905 he published a book of poems, *Sílex*, and in 1911, *La musa nte*, in both of which he celebrates customs and manners of the country; national traditions and legends. From his youth he has been an enthusiastic supporter of the Radical party whose ideals he has defended in speeches and articles throughout the Province of Buenos Aires.

In the elections of 1914 he was chosen as a National Deputy for the Province of Buenos Aires and in the elections of 1918 was re-elected, by the great vote of 199. He was a member of the Committee on Laws and Public Lands and among the parliamentary activities in which he has taken part are: Establishment of a National Printing Office; Revision of the Customs-house regulations; Formation of a National Council of Physical Education; Establishment of Normal Schools in National Territories; Supervision of the Importation of Sale of Oils; Formation of a Library in La Pampa; Raising of

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ARGENTINES OF TO-DA

Funds for the Support and Assi
of Students, and the Establishme
Manual Training Schools in the v
parts of the Province of Buenos

V

HISPANIC NOTES





Г. Г. Ганнушкин

MANUEL M. DE IRIONDO

Public official.

ANUEL M. DE IRIONDO, the son of Simón de Iriondo, Governor of La Fe, was born in the city of Santa Fe on the twenty-sixth of December, 1863. His early education was received at the *Colegio de la Inmaculada Concepción* in his native city from which he passed to the School of Law and Social Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires, and gained his Doctorate in 1897 with a thesis on *Nacionalización extranjeros*.

His political career began in the year 1898 with his graduation with an appointment as member of the National Convention to Revise the Constitution. From 1903 he held the joint offices of Private and Official Secretary to the

Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, until he was elected National Deputy from that Province in 1900; the seventh of May of that year he was appointed a Member of the Permanent Committee on Commission and Powers of that body, becoming Secretary in the following year; during the years 1902-1903 he was a member of the Budget Committee and served at the same time in the Convention for Revising the Constitution of the Province of Buenos Aires. In 1904 he was again elected National Deputy, this time from the city of Buenos Aires, and served for the next two years on the Budget Committee, which did not, however, prevent him from taking an active part in many other debates, until he resigned in 1907 to fill the position of Inspector of the Province of San Luis.

In 1907 he was appointed Minister of Finance, an office which he held until 1910 when he resigned to accept the Presidency of the Board of Directors of the *Banco de la Nación*. As Minister

nance he was influential in the arrangements for a loan to Argentinian bankers of the United States, presented by J. Pierpont Morgan, The National Bank and The National Bank of New York.

Iriondo is an Academician of the Faculty of Economic Sciences of Buenos Aires of which body he has been a sellor in addition to representing the University Council.

JULIÁN AGUIRRE*Musician.*

JULIÁN AGUIRRE was born in the city of Buenos Aires in the year 1866, but while still a child his parents sent him to Madrid to study music. There he entered the Royal Conservatory and took the courses in Piano under K. Beck, the famous disciple of Tausig and Mathias, and also studied Harmony and Composition under the prolific *sinfonista* Emilio Arrieta.

From the very first moment young Aguirre gave signs of unusual capacity and throughout his course as a student made a creditable record: in 1886 he obtained the first prize as a pianist, 1887, the first prize in the course of Harmony and in the next year the first prize in the course in Counterpoint.

on as he had finished his studies Conservatory, in 1889, he re-to Argentina and spent the fol-year in Rosario; then settled in Aires where he lives at present, ; music and acting as Secretary Conservatory of Music. This : has occupied ever since its ion; he is also one of the found-the section of music in the um and has served on several oc-as a member of the National rts Commission.

guirre is not only a pianist of it also a composer: his earlier tions, such as his *Barcarola*, id the *Rapsodia española* showed the influence of Arrieta's teach-it at present he composes in unners—the one unmistakably ne, the other French; in the he has published very pretty ns entitled *Aires criollos*, *Aires es*, *Tristes argentinos* and *Aires les*; in the latter vein his best pieces are *Loin*, *Soubrette*,

Danse de Belkiss, Leyenda, Romanza, five mazurkas, a study in B-flat, and *Intimas*, two pieces in A-flat and F-sharp respectively.

He has also essayed choir music, and his polyphonic sonatas and "poems," such as the *Cuarteto* in A-flat, the *Serenata* for "cello" and orchestra and the orchestral *Suite*, have won him much reputation in Argentina.



M. Ferrer Vega

ARCELINO HERRERA VEGAS

Surgeon; teacher.

ARCELINO HERRERA VEGAS, the son of Rafael Herrera Vegas, was born in Maracay, Venezuela, in 1870 and was brought up in his childhood to Buenos Aires where he was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1893, accepting his thesis *Sistemas hidatídicos*. In 1896 he was awarded the Gold Medal of the Medical Faculty.

While he was a student in the Medical Faculty, he filled the usual hospital posts: from 1890, 1891 and 1892 he had a post at the Clinical Hospital; in 1896, he was Assistant-Surgeon in the Spanish Hospital; from 1898 to 1901, assistant-Surgeon in the Rawson Hospital and

from 1899 to 1909, Surgeon in the diatrics Ward of the Clinics Hosp. In 1904 he was appointed assist Professor of External Pathology 1905, assistant-Professor of Cli Surgery; in 1913, temporary-Profe of Surgical Pathology; in 1915, Pro sor Extraordinary of Clinical Sur from which he resigned in 1919 1916, member of the National Co of Education, and in 1918, Chief geon of the Parmenio Pifiero Hos a post which he still holds.

His attainments have won him honors: in 1901 he was made responding Member of the Societ Medicine of Montevideo and the year he was Honorary Member o Second Latin-American Scientific gress held in Montevideo; from 19 1910 he served as editor of the *Re* of the Argentine Medical Society; 1904 he was one of the members o Jury for Medicine and Hygiene in International Exposition of Bueno res; from 1905 to 1918, Preside

s juries in the contests for pro-
ships in the School of Medicine;
6, a member of the Committee
ited by the Government to study
ofilaxis for *quistes hidatidicos*; in
President of the Medical Society
gentina; in 1908, Member of the
s Aires Academy of Medicine; in
one of the officials of the Medical
ess of Medicine and Hygiene held
enos Aires, and presided over the
on the Surgery of Infants; in
one of the founders of the Sur-
Society of Buenos Aires; in 1914,
of the *Prensa Médica Argentina*;
5, a member of the Committee of
ternational Eugenic Congress of
York; in the same year, elected
of the Royal Society of Medi-
f London; in 1915, Chairman of
rgentine Section at the 7th Pan-
can Congress which met in San
isco, and in 1918, President of
cademy of Medicine.
has written many pamphlets and
llowing books: *Quistes hidatidi-*

cos (thesis), Buenos Aires, 1893; *Iquistes hidatídicos en la República Argentina*, an extensive volume written in collaboration with Dr. Cranwell, Buenos Aires, 1901; *Les kystes hydatiques chez les enfants*, published as a part of the *Traité des maladies de l'enfance* under the direction of the French doctor Grancher and Comby, Paris, 1905; a *El tratamiento del espasmo pilórico en la primera infancia*, Buenos Aires, 19

DELFOR DEL VALLE

Public man; journalist.

FOR DEL VALLE, the son of Narel Valle and Luisa Alvarez, was born October, 1862, in the town of Is, Province of Buenos Aires, but educated in Buenos Aires at the José Academy, the *Colegio Nacional*, where he obtained his Bachelor's degree, at the University, where, however, he took no degree, and the Normal School which granted him the degree of Normal Teacher in the year 1881. In 1887 he was elected Provincial Deput, for the Province of Buenos Aires, and occupied that post until 1890; in 1892 he was elected National Deputy for the same province and re-elected in 1894 and 1920. During his term of office he has introduced important bills,

among them that for the reform of the
Penal Code.

Señor Del Valle is Editor-in-Chief
La Epoca, the official organ of the Radical Party, of which he has been member nearly all his life.

EUSTAQUIO ALDERETE

Teacher; public man.

EUSTAQUIO ALDERETE, the son of Sario Alderete and Petrona Iaz, was born in the province of Salta on the nineteenth of 860, but was educated in Tuhere he attended the Normal and obtained the title of Normal in 1881.

He returned to his native town and upon the three-fold activities career — as teacher, journalist and man: As teacher he became a Primary School in 1882, afterwards founded a pri-
vate school for primary instruction; he was after teacher of Mathematics, History, Geography and Natural Sciences in the *Colegio Nacional*

and in the Normal School; General Inspector of Schools; Technical Inspector, and Chief of the Bureau of School Statistics. At present he is Professor of Science and Letters in the Normal School and National Inspector of Schools.

He began his career as journalist in 1891 when the newspaper *El Cívico* was founded; he gave then such proofs of capacity that in January, 1896, he was called to be its Editor and continued editor and owner.

In public life he was a member of the old Civic Party in 1889 and was one of the leaders of the Radical wing of the party when it broke; to-day he is a fervent member of the *Unión Cívica Radical* — the Government party of the Argentine Republic. He served as Deputy in the Provincial Legislature of Salta in 1899.

CIO DAMIANOVICH

Scientist; teacher.

DAMIANOVICH, the son of amianovich and Josefa Cu-
rrn on the eleventh of Jan-
in Buenos Aires, and edu-
in the primary schools, the
cional, which granted him
f Bachelor, and the Univer-
he graduated as Doctor of
in 1907 on which occasion
l a thesis on *Estudio físico-
bioquímico de las materias
orgánicas artificiales y con-
estudio de la reacción de
as sales de rosanilina y de
es coloidales*, which was
University medal. In the
ar he received the Diploma

of Honor in recognition of his rank the first student during the six year course. In 1909 he won the *Carlos Belgrano* prize and obtained his diploma Teacher of Science.

Meantime, from 1902 to 1909 had been Assistant in the National Chemical Laboratory; from 1908 to 1911 he was Professor in the National Industrial School; in 1909 he was appointed Titular Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the University of Buenos Aires where he has taught until the present time. He has taught the same subjects in the Pedagogical Institute since 1911. Besides these positions he has held those of Head of Department of Biological-Chemistry in the School of Medicine, 1911-12; Chief of the similar Department in the Model Institute of Clinical Medicine, 1914; Member of the *Société de chimie physique de France*; and Honorary Professor of the *Sociedad Luz*, where he has lectured on scientific subjects from 1906 till the present. In 1918 he

DAMIANOVICH	769
d by election to the Council of culty of Science. or Horacio Damianovich has much on scientific topics, and blished the following works: <i>Con- ón al estudio de los albuminoides</i> , aboration with Doctor Luis Gu- elli, a work presented to the n Scientific Congress which met 3, Buenos Aires, 1909; <i>Aplicacio- perimentales a la biología de las dades de las soluciones coloida-</i> warded the <i>Carlos Berg</i> prize, s Aires, 1910.	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

CARLOS PEDRELL

Composer

CARLOS PEDRELL, the son of Pe^c Pedrell and Albina Enrich, was born the town of Minas, Uruguay, on sixteenth of October, 1878, and fr his early boyhood gave indications having inherited the musical gifts of father, a talented pianist and art cr in Buenos Aires. Young Pedrell beg his musical studies in Montevideo, in 1898 went to Madrid where he c tinued under the direction of his un a celebrated Spanish composer and sician.

From Madrid he went in 1900 Paris and there studied at the *Sch Cantorum* of Pierre de Breville and famous Vincent D'Indy. On his ret to South America he settled in Bue

ame an Argentine citizen in
a year later was appointed
spector of that city's elemen-
ls.

the National Council of Edu-
pointed him to make a study of
al Hymn, which he published
title of *La música del himno
argentino*; in the same year
l of Education honored him
he task of collecting the folk
Northern Argentina; in 1910,
of the Minister of Public
, he took charge of the mu-
ammes used in the Normal
the Republic; in 1914 he
e city of Tucumán four lec-
e history of the *Sonata* from
o the present time. Meantime
ed to teach in the Normal
Conservatories, and in pri-
s and served as Chairman of
tee of Musical examinations
s.

together with a group of
he founded the *Sociedad*

Nacional de Música, similar to that of Paris.

Pedrell's works are: Incidental Music for the tragedy *Judith* of Francisco Llaespesa, which was played seven times in 1913 (this incidental music forms a little suite for orchestra); opera *Ardid de amor*, founded on a comedy in one act entitled *Cuento de abril*; various symphonic works and songs. In addition to this he has published more than fifty transcriptions of works of classic authors and popular songs for use in the schools of Argentina.

ARTURO CANCELA

Journalist; critic.

ARTURO CANCELA, the son of Gabriel la and Serafina Cancela, was born twenty-fifth of February, 1892, city of Buenos Aires, where he school in the *Colegio Nacional*, ed the Bachelor's degree and en the Medical School, but soon ards abandoned his medical stu enter the National Pedagogical te where, in 1910, he was chosen ect the practical experiments in ychological Laboratory, and in was granted his diploma as Tea-

ile still a student he began to con to *La Nación*, and in 1912 became member of the staff where he continues.

In 1915, in collaboration with his colleague Señor Gustavo Landívar, he produced a play, *El día de la flor*, which was received with praise by the theatrical critics of Buenos Aires.

He has also written novelettes which have attracted the attention of the story-reading public and the critics: *El cocobacilo de Herrlin*, *Una semana de holgorio*, and *Babel*, which last is written to criticize the Radical Party and to divert the public by ridiculing the government. *Cacambo*, a series of short stories, was also written with a like sarcastic intent.



W. F. C. H. J. M.

PIO COLLIVADINO

Painter; etcher.

o COLLIVADINO, the son of Luis vadino and Rosa Nebbia, was born he twentieth of August, 1869, in os Aires, but went to Rome to painting in the National Academy ine Arts where he remained from to 1896.

Collivadino it may be said that one of the few Argentine artists e merits are well known abroad. work was shown in the interna-1 exhibitions held in Venice in 1905 and 1907; in the Exposition t. Louis and the Universal Expo- n of Buenos Aires in 1910. In all these expositions his works were ly regarded and in two of them were awarded prizes; at St. Louis was awarded a Gold Medal for his

paintings and a Silver Medal for etchings; in the Buenos Aires Exhibition he was also awarded a Gold Medal.

He is a member of the National Committee of Fine Arts; has been a member of the jury at various exhibitions of Fine Arts carried out with official patronage; since 1908 he has been Director of the Academy of Arts of Buenos Aires, and he is Honorary member of the Brera Academy of Fine Arts of Milan.

The best known paintings of Vadino are: *Caín*; *Vida honesta* (purchased in 1903 for the Galeria Mazzoni of Udine); *La hora del almuerzo*; *Noche en los bastiones*; *El farol en la quinta abandonada*; *El Riachuelo Blanca*; *Noche pampeana*; *Futura nida*; *La cantera*; *El cardal*; *El sol* and *La hora del reposo* which is in the National Museum in Buenos Aires.

Among his etchings the most notable are: *Pax*; *Campo di fiori*; *El cerro de los Andes*; *Noche Blanca*; *Puente Alsina*, and *Noche en la pampa*.

AMIAN M. TORINO

Public man; teacher.

M. TORINO is a son of the of Salta, in the capital of ; born in the year 1863. He bachelor's degree in his native but went to Buenos Aires to study of law. There he re- Doctor's degree in Law in because of his high scholar-

Faculty awarded him the without the usual payment of immediately he began to practise arts and became secretary to ctor Virgilio Tedin, one of distinguished of magistrates. e became connected with the y and some time afterwards o his native province where ned the duties of District At-

torney. In 1900 he was elected Deput to the National Congress for one term where he showed parliamentary ability of the highest order. While a member of Congress, he became associated with the Commission of Public Works which was influential in connecting the capitals of the Provinces by railways and of obtaining the permit for the Central Cordovian railway to enter the Federal Capital. He assisted materially in building about more healthful conditions in the provinces and was instrumental in constructing the Courts of Justice.

The end of his legislative period came at the time of the election as President of Doctor Manuel Quintana who appointed Dr. Torino Minister of Culture. The death of the First Magistrate and the consequent resignation of the entire cabinet prevented Torino from carrying out the extensive reforms which he had planned. Among the achievements of his brief period as Minister may be named the construction of the new immigrant station

use to-day. He was a firm supporter of the government, took no part in politics, but studied the problems concerned the development of the country. The fruits of his studies are three books: *El problema del inmigrante*, Buenos Aires, 1911; *El problema agrario en la Argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1912; *Política bancaria en la Argentina*, Buenos Aires,

JOSÉ IGNACIO LLOBET

*Legislator; member
of the Argentine National
Senate; Minister of Foreign
affairs.*

JOSÉ IGNACIO LLOBET was born in Rosario de Santa Fe on January 18, 1863 in Rosario de Santa Fe and educated there in the *Colegio Nacional* of the city and the Law School of the University from which he received his law degree in 1887. While still a student he contributed to the magazine *La Revista del Pueblo Argentino* and served, in 1885, as Secretary to the Committee of the Autonomist Party exhibiting at that time the interest in journalism and politics which were to mine his later career.

His studies completed, he returned to Rosario de Santa Fe in 1887 to take control of the newspaper *Nueva Época*, a local newspaper which he obtained in the following year and in which he held the appointment as Secretary to the Government.

province. Later, in 1890, he was General Secretary of the University of Santa Fe. With his election as to the Provincial Legislature of Santa Fe in 1889 began the political career which made him successively Mayor of his native city in 1891; National Deputy for Santa Fe during the period 1894-1900 with an appointment as member of the Tariff Reform Commission in 1896-1897; City Commissioner of Buenos Aires in 1903, and National Deputy from Buenos Aires in 1908, which position he occupied until his retirement in 1914, having served since 1910 as Chairman of the Committee on Estimate. In addition to the above activities Llobet has served as Secretary of the Constitutional Reform Commission; Chairman of the Committee for the Construction of Railroads in Santa Fe; Chairman of the Commission for the Protection of Agricultural Protection (the *Defensa Agrícola*), 1910; vice-president of the National Union Party,

which proposed the candidacy of Dr. Sáenz Peña (1910).

Dr. Llobet's published works include: *Apuntes complementarios de introducción al estudio del derecho*, Buenos Aires, 1883 (in collaboration); *Sistema rentístico de la provincia de Santa Fe*; *Investigaciones e informes sobre ferrocarriles*.





Saturino E. Garcia

ATURNINO E. GARCÍA

Soldier.

RNINO E. GARCÍA, the son of Sa-
M. Garcia and Fortuna Salas,
n on the tenth of May, 1855, in
of Paraná, the capital of the
e of Entre Ríos, where he spent
h, studied in the *Colegio Nacio-*
I received his diploma as Ba-
Thereupon he went to Buenos
nd entered the Military School.
75 he began his military career
ias been marked by steady pro-
and a succession of honors: in
1875, he was appointed Chief
it of the General Staff of the
being then First Lieutenant; in
er, 1876, he was promoted to
of Captain; in April, 1880. Ma-
July, 1888, Lieutenant-Colonel;

in September, 1904, Brigadier General; in May, 1910, Major General, and on the tenth of May, 1918, Lieutenant General.

General Garcia has held many official posts: he has been Chief-Prosecutor in the Military Courts; Chief of Divisional General Staff; Member of the Council of War for Officers; General Secretary of the Army General Staff; Chief of the Army General Staff; Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Division; Commander of the Central Division; Member of the Supreme Council; Chairman of the Committee on Promotions, and is now Chief of the Supreme Council of War for the Army and Navy.

General Garcia has never accepted elective office, but was the Official Representative of the Argentine Army at the first Centenary of Chilean Independence in Santiago de Chile in 1910.



C. del ampo.

UPERTINO DEL CAMPO

Painter; physician.

ERTINO DEL CAMPO, the son of tino del Campo and Ana Gutié- was born on the first of November 1873, in the city of Buenos Aires. There he was educated in private s, in the *Colegio Nacional*, which red upon him the degree of lor in 1891, and the University he received his degree as Doctor dicine in 1899 after presenting his on *Importancia de la individuali- n medicina*. In 1906 he obtained le of Teacher of Anatomy, Phy- y and Hygiene in the National ogical Institute.

had begun to practise his profes- n 1895 when he was appointed as t medical inspector of schools; in

1896 he was made Secretary of the corps of school inspectors; Chief of Ward in the Children's Hospital; in 1905, Inspecting Physician of the National Council of Education; in 1906, Secretary of the School of Medicine; in 1908, Director in the Administration, and in 1909, Professor of Anatomy in the National Institute for Girls.

Although Dr. del Campo has been an active physician, he has given a large part of his time to the study and practice of painting in which his favorite teacher was the Italian painter Decimo Quirino Delfino. He has devoted himself especially to landscape.

His first exhibition took place in 1895 at the Salón de Bellas Artes. From that time he has had many exhibitions in all the *Salones Nacionales* held at Santiago and San Francisco. He has only won two prizes: a Bronze Medal at the International Exposition of the Argentine Centenary, of Buenos Aires, and a Silver Medal at the San Francisco

his *Hora de la siesta*, for he has not
ht medals, but since 1911, being an
ial of the Commission, has exhib-
hors concours.

1910 the Argentine Government
ired his painting *Sol poniente* for
National Museum of Fine Arts; in
he held an exhibition in the halls
the National Committee of Fine
and on this occasion his *Cre-
ulo* was bought by the Ministry of
ation for the National Museum.
Town-hall has acquired two of his
tings *En el Tigre* and *La hora de
esta*.

ñor del Campo has served the
e of art not only as a painter but
in administrative posts: he was
ral Secretary of the National Com-
ee of Fine Arts; Member of the
mittee of Art in the Ministry of
ic Works (1912); Director and
izer of the Argentine section of
tic teaching in the International
osition of Ghent, 1913; member of
jury of the *Salón Nacional*, 1913-

1911: member of the Argentine Committee at the Exposition of San Francisco. 1914: President of the Committee of Fine Arts. 1919.

Since 1911 he has been the Director of the National Museum of Fine Arts and is a member of the National Committee of Fine Arts of Buenos Aires.

He has written much for the newspapers and magazines, especially for *La Nación*, where he uses the *nom de plume* José Balsamo. In 1904 he published the novel *El romance de un médico*, and in 1908, *Vibraciones y reflejos*.





Dr. E. Herter Fudamay

RIQUE HERRERO DUCLOUX

Scientist.

RIQUE HERRERO DUCLOUX, the son of Andrés Herrero and Estefanía Duclo, was born on the sixth of January, 1877, in the town of Alfaro, Province of La Rioja, but at the age of five went to the city of Santa Fe and studied in the Normal School from 1889 until 1893. Two years later he moved to Buenos Aires, studied at the Polytechnic School, and in 1896 entered the University where five years he was graduated as Doctor in Chemistry, being the first person in Argentina to receive that degree. He at once set to work in his profession and meantime taught in the *Colegio Nacional* and the Normal School; in 1902 he received his appointment as

Professor in the Faculty of Sciences of Buenos Aires; in 1906 he was appointed Professor of Analytic and Agricultural Chemistry in the University of La Plata; from 1906 to 1919 he was an academic member of the Faculty of Natural Sciences in the same University where, in 1913, he rose to be President, a post which he held until 1916; in 1919 he reached the highest point of his career upon being designated Dean of the Faculty of Chemical Science.

From 1899 to 1906 he occupied the post of Chemist in the Ministry of Agriculture; from 1906 to 1919 he was Vice-Director of the La Plata Museum. Important scientific institutions have honored him by electing him to their membership: he is a Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Madrid, and of the Academy of Arts and Sciences of Barcelona, 1910; a Member of the *Société Chimique de France*, of the *Académie des Sciences de Toulouse*, and of

and Chemistry Club of Madrid; President of the Chemistry Club of Buenos Aires (1912-1913), and Hon.

Member of the Faculty of Sciences of Lima and also of the Faculty of Pharmacy of Santa Fe.

Dr Ducloux has written much in various fields, including those published by the Museum of La Plata, the Argentine Scientific Society, and the Chemistry Club. He is also the author of many articles on scientific subjects as well as the following books: *Química general* (2 vols., ten editions), Buenos Aires, 1904; *Física general* (2 vols., seven editions), Buenos Aires, 1905; *La ciencia y sus grandes problemas*, Buenos Aires, 1918; *Los estudios químicos en la República Argentina* (1810-1910), Buenos Aires, 1912; *Aguas superficiales y subterráneas de la República*, Buenos Aires, 1905.

RAFAEL BLANCO

Admiral.

RAFAEL BLANCO was born in the city of Buenos Aires on the eighth of January, 1855, and when but eleven years of age began his nautical career by offering himself on probation and winning a place in one of the few ships of the Argentine Navy.

In 1866 he was appointed Marine Guard; in 1868 he had just passed his eighteenth birthday and had already taken part in the war against Paraguay when he was made Ensign; in 1870 he entered the Military School, where he continued to study and where he was put in command of the Cadet Corps of the Naval College. After winning promotion to the ranks of Second and First Lieutenant in the Army, he re-



Almirante Rafael Blanco

o the Navy and in 1873 was
1 Lieutenant. He served then
gun-boats *Bermejo*, *República*
Uruguay, on the two-masted
Rosales and the iron-clad *Los*
n 1876 he was promoted to the
Lieutenant-Commander and in
hat of Commander; in 1884 he
in command of the gun-boat
and was sent on a special com-
to England; in 1898 he was
ptain, again sent to Europe as
oner and on his return was
1 a member of the Superior
f the Navy; in 1890 he was
jutant of the General Staff of
r and later Chief of Staff.

o and again in 1891 and 1892
ut in command of the practice
and in 1893 was Head of the
Arsenal; meantime, in 1892, he
s Commodore and in 1894 and
Chief of Staff of the Navy.

al Blanco has seen active ser-
ie War against the Republic of
, 1868; in the Rebellion of

López Jordán of Entre Ríos, 18; the naval campaign of Santa 1884; in the Revolutions of 1893 and in the campaigns of Lodes and Río Negro.

Since 1896 he has been a member of the Supreme Council of War and Navy; in 1904 he was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and in 1911 to that of Admiral; he presided over the Upper Council of War and the Admiralty until 1920 when he retired.

Admiral Blanco has the right to the following decorations: the Medal of the War with Paraguay granted by the Argentine Government; the Bronze Cross of the same granted by the Brazilian Government; the Iron Cross granted by the Guayan Government; the Gold Medal of the Campaign of the River Plate; the Gold Medal of the Campaign of the Andes, and that of Commander of the Order of St. Mauritz and St. Lazarus, an honor bestowed upon him by Victor Emmanuel of Italy in 1911.

ERNESTO DRANGOSCH

Musician.

ESTO DRANGOSCH was born on the second of January, 1882, in the Buenos Aires where he studied Conservatory under Professor Williams and later under Juguirre.

899 he went to Berlin with the view of perfecting his art, but after a very short stay in that capital he returned to Buenos Aires to enter the competition for the *Gran premio Eu-*
tico, scholarship offered by the Argentine Government which was granted by unanimous vote of the examiners. Thereupon he returned to Berlin where he studied Piano under von Ansorge and Composition under Humperdinck, and on his return

to Buenos Aires in 1905 was appointed Professor in the Conservatory.

Drangosch's reputation rests upon his work as a concertist: he began to give concerts while he was a student in Berlin and has continued with great popularity until the present time. He has also written some pieces of relative importance, among which are *El sueño de un baile*, a suite, and *Variaciones sobre un tema original*.

ALEJANDRO KORN

Teacher.

ALEJANDRO KORN was born in 1860 in the town of San Vicente, Province of Buenos Aires, but was educated in the city where he obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University in 1883 when he presented a thesis entitled *Locura y crimen*.

Ever from his professional labors in hospitals and in his private practice, Korn has held the following posts: Director of the General Hospital of the City of Buenos Aires from 1897 to 1901; Professor of the History of Philosophy in the University of Buenos Aires and also in that of La Plata.

In 1917 he was elected Member of the Academy of Philosophy and Letters of Buenos Aires; in 1918 he was elected

Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters; in the same year he was chosen Vice-Dean of the Faculty of Science of the University of La Plata and in 1925 Member of the Upper Council of the same university.

He has contributed articles to magazines, to the Annals of the Law School and to the University Magazine.



Harold Parsonage

FLORENCIO PARRAVICINI

Actor; sportsman.

FLORENCIO PARRAVICINI, the son of Reginaldo Parravicini and Rafaela Romero, was born on the twenty-fourth of August, 1876, in the city of Buenos Aires and attended the British Academy where he received his diploma as Bachelor in 1896.

From his youth he has given evidence of extraordinary versatility, boldness and love of adventure. His reckless venturesomeness once nearly cost him his life, for he embarked on a piratic cruise to the coast of Patagonia where his vessel was seized by an Argentine man-of-war and all on board were carried prisoners to Buenos Aires. He was set free, however, and later took part in two revolutions.

He has touched life at many a crossroads. Early in the year 1898 he was appointed Chief of the Anarchist section of the Harbor Police; less than a year later he was promoted to the rank of Captain of Cavalry in the corps of National Guards. He is a well-known aviator and holds a national record having flown from Buenos Aires to Rosario in an hour and forty minutes; he holds the record for height in a flight with four passengers in Buenos Aires (4,800 metres); he is the Argentine champion of short rifle and pistol shooting; he is an expert yachtsman and boxer, and has won various prizes in automobile and cycle races.

His reputation is, however, that of the theatre: the Argentine considers Parravicini the leading comedy actor on the national stage; he has appeared in many parts and has written the plays which he has presented.

He is the President of the Argentinian

Society, and is also the Manager of the moving picture show *Hasta de muerta* of which he is the

1912 he was decorated by King of Spain and in 1914 was honored with election to the French Aca-

1908 he has written a number of plays including, *Don Sinfonio; El conscripto; Gorrión y Palito; La niña y René; Alma de bohemio* and others, of which the most successful has been the latest, *Melgarejo.*



LEANDRO OLMO^S*Soldier; public official*

Leandro Olmos was born in Catamarca in 1811. At the age of nineteen having completed his education at the schools of his native city and of Córdoba he joined the national army which his bravery, at the Battle of Pueyrredón in 1838 as a Second-Lieutenant of artillery brought him promotion to Captaincy. Numerous brilliant exploits followed in a military career which he terminated as Colonel of the National Guard, a commission which he held for twenty-five years.

His military associations led to active interest in political affairs, which resulted in his election in 1872 as Deputy to the National Congress for the Province of Catamarca, which post

til 1878. As a member of the
ive Council of the National
t Party he was persuaded to
; aid to the revolutionary move-
f February 26, 1880, whose de-
by his own energy alone, were
to the attention of the execu-
wer. This was followed by his
as Senator to the Legislature
Province of Buenos Aires, and
1899, to the Governorship of
ovince of Neuquen, which he
til 1907. In this latter office his
against large land concessions
ite individuals who made no im-
ents thereon, and his plan for
ing of public lands brought him
nce well deserved inasmuch as
rest in the public welfare was un-
ied.

from positions of a purely
character he has held at various
he positions of Director of the
Hipotecario Nacional in La
vice-President of the Banco
ario de la Provincia de Buenos

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ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

Aires; Member of the Board of Directors of the Buenos Aires Railro for five years; Academician of the Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine of La Plata.

V

HISPANIC NOTES

EMILIO A. CARAFFA

Painter.

to A. CARAFFA, the son of José and Delicia Valdez, was born in the city of Catamarca, capital of the province of that name, in the year 1875. He went to Madrid (Spain) to study under the direction of the famous Spanish painter Francisco

In 1893 he has been teacher of drawing in the *Colegio Nacional* of Catamarca; since 1900 has taught drawing at the University of Córdoba; he has been Director for more than twenty years of the Córdoba Academy of Fine Arts, and he is painter and in charge of the decoration of the Córdoba Ca-

as participated with success in

many exhibitions: in 1887 he was decorated with the Cross of Carlos III at the Grand Exhibition of Fine Arts held in Madrid; his great painting *Paso al Diamante* was awarded the Silver Medal at the St. Louis Exposition and was later acquired for the Government House of Paraná; he was awarded Gold Medal at the International Exhibition of Buenos Aires, 1910.

CONSTANTINO GAITO

Musician.

INSTANTINO GAITO, the son of the known violinist and music teacher Stanislao Gaito, was born on the third of August, 1879, in Buenos Aires, where as a boy he began his musical career under the instruction of his own father. Having given marked signs of artistic promise he was sent by the Argentine Government to study in the Conservatory at Naples. There he was taught by two of the most distinguished Italian masters of that time—Platania in Violin and Simonetti in Piano. He completed the course with credit in 1900 returned to Buenos Aires where from that time he has devoted himself to music as teacher, interpreter and composer.

He is the author of two *Suites*, two *Obertures*, four *Tiempos sinfónicos*, *Marcha triunfal*, an *Intermezzo*, a vocal symphonic-poem entitled *Perseo*, considered as his masterpiece, and also two operas—*I Doria*, in four acts, and *Shafra*, in one act.

ERNARDO GONZALEZ ARRILI

Author.

ERNARDO GONZÁLEZ ARRILI, the son of Bernardo González and María Arrili, born on the eighteenth of October, 1890, in Buenos Aires, and was educated in the schools of the city.

From his boyhood he felt a strong inclination for authorship and at an early age began to write for the papers and magazines. In 1913 he produced his first book, *Roosevelt*, which was published in Buenos Aires and from that time he has continued to issue books and lesser works. In 1917 he became editor of the *Revista Americana* in Buenos Aires and in 1919 and 1920 edited the daily paper *Norte* in Salta. Mr. González Arrili is a corresponding member of the Atheneum of Sal-

vador and of the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences of Cádiz, Spain.

Among his published works are *Protasio Lucero (Un porteño en provincias)*, Salta, 1919, a study of urban and rural manners in Argentina, and *La muy amada*, short stories, Córdoba, 1920.





ader Wauters

CARLOS WAUTERS

Civil engineer.

CARLOS WAUTERS was born in Buenos Aires on the second of November, 1869, son of the well known Belgian architect Enrique Wauters and Adelashier, an Argentine. He was taken in his childhood and studied in Belgium) from 1880 to 1882; from 1886 he attended the *Colegio mal* of Buenos Aires and in 1887 entered the University where he graduated as an Engineer in 1893, winning the Gold Medal of the University. During the time that he was studying his profession he gave a good deal of time to teaching and writing for the papers and magazines. In 1892 he was appointed Engineer in charge of Production and Inspector of the Cen-

tral Northern Railway; in 1893 he was appointed Engineer of the Sanitary Works of the Capital; in 1894 he was nominated Chief Engineer of the State Department of Civil Engineer; in 1896 followed his nomination as Chairman of the Committee to study the means of preventing the recurrent inundations of Salta; in 1897 he was Director of the extension of the Central Northern Railway from Salta to Zubiría and Inspector General *ad interim* of Railways; from 1898 till 1900 he was Chief Engineer of the State Department of Public Works and during 1900 served as Engineer of the distribution dam La Puntilla on the river San Juan. From 1901 to 1905 he held the post of Director General of Public Works, and Administrator of the Water Works, Superintendent of Irrigation and President of the Board of Irrigation. Under his supervision the tank of re-enforced concrete, with a capacity of 5,55,000 liters — up till then the biggest in the world—was built to supply the Capital with potable water.

1907 he entered the service of the Provincial Government of Tucumán; in 1908 he was in the service of the Government of Salta and in 1911 he was engaged by the Government of Corrientes, which wished him to study the conditions for the draining of the Lake. In 1912 he examined the conditions of stability and potency of the Electric Works of the Mendoza River. In 1913 and 1914 the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires appointed him member of the Committee to study the conditions of the draining channels of the inundable zone, and he then prepared a report which drew the attention of the technical world.

Wauters has done distinguished work also in the field of education: Professor of Mathematics in the *Universidad Nacional* of Buenos Aires from 1891 to 1900; Director of the Department of Graphic Statistics, Road Construction, Hydraulics, etc., from 1892 to 1898, and Professor of Graphic Statistics in the Faculty of Exact Sciences

and Physics, to which post he was appointed in 1895 and which he still holds.

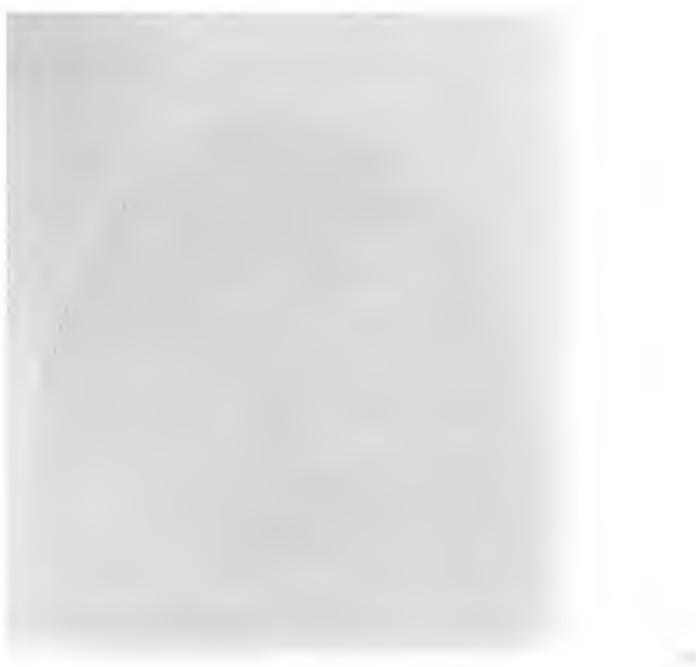
He belongs to the Radical Party; took part in the Revolution of 1890; served as President of the Young Men Civic Union; was Head of the district *Catedral al Sur* in 1899, and in 1901 was Delegate of the University to the Committee of Reception to General Mitre on his return from Europe.

He has held many honorific posts and received many tokens of the esteem which he is held: in 1903 he was presented with a Gold Medal at the Exposition of Hygiene; in 1905 he was Delegate for the National Government to the Third Scientific Latin-American Congress, which was held at Rio Janeiro, where he presided over the Engineering and Mathematics Section; in 1907 he was chosen member of the American Society of Civil Engineers of New York; at the St. Louis Exposition he was presented with a Gold Medal for his project for the "Diccionario del Cadillac"; in 1908 the Na-

: appointed him her repre-
t the First Pan-American
which met in Santiago de
nstitution of Civil Engineers
made him a member in the
in 1914 he was elected Pre-
de Centro Nacional de Inge-
member of the *Comité Ar-*
Frio; in 1915 he received
Iedral at the San Francisco
for his scientific works.

written much, in the press,
and in books: in 1890 he
e *Revista de Matemáticas*
; in 1897 he founded *La*
and in 1900 was appointed a
the Committee to revise
al text-books for the Na-
cil of Education. His works
ic in nature and include:
's en la ciudad de Salta,
mento armado en la Argent-
El riego en Tucumán a tra-
iglos, 1905; El Negro Bamba
del Cadillal, 1908; his book
ual del problema del riego

en la Argentina, which was published 1915, was written at the request of Engineering Congress at San Franci held to celebrate the opening of Panamá Canal.





N. P.
Níñero.

BERTO PIÑERO

Lawyer; teacher; public man.

PIÑERO was born in 1862 Aires, and educated in the the city and her University ted him the degree of Ad-
382.

ely after his graduation he n the public career to which oted most of his best years. was appointed Professor *pro* Penal and Commercial Law, or the Indigent (*Defensor* in the Appellate Court of and elected member of the for the Revision of the 1 of the Province of Buenos 884 he was appointed Pro- Civil and Political Law in

the *Colegio Nacional*; in 1887 he was appointed titular Professor of Law in the Law School; in 1888 he was elected by the Upper Council to be Secretary of the University, which he held until 1891; in 1893 he was Secretary of the Provisional Federal Government of Corrientes and soon afterwards was placed in charge of the ministries of Government and Finance of the same Province; in 1895 he was chosen Member of the Council of the Law School and Charter Member of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters in 1896, Provisional Governor (*Gobernador*) of the Province of San

In 1897 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile where he negotiated and signed the Treaty of September, 1898, dealing with the question of boundaries, which was ultimately taken before the International Court of Arbitration and settled by arbitration.

He resigned his post as Minister in October, 1898, and during the two following years he travelled extensively in Europe and in the East and South American Republics.

o Argentina founded the Sociedad de Industrial Education, which has the following schools: that for Mechanics and Electricians; the Night School of Drawing for Workingmen; or Chauffeurs; Schools of Ornamental Modelling and Industrial Chemistry; and the Drawing School for

In 1901 he was again elected a member of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and in the following year was appointed Delegate to the Upper Council. In 1904, he was named Dean of the Faculty of History and in this capacity founded the Ethnographic Museum, placing at its head the archaeologist Juan B. Ambrosetti. In 1906, he organized the archaeological expeditions into the interior of the country under the leadership of Ambrosetti. In 1907, he was named Consultant to the Ministry of Finance and Chief of the office of the National Bank (*Banco Central de la Nación*), which post he held until 1914. He was Minister of Finance during the first year of the presi-

dency of Dr. Figueroa Alcorta, and during his term of office gave evidence of his extensive knowledge of financial matters. In 1912 he was, for a second time, elected Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, which post he resigned after a year to become, for a second time, Minister of Finance.

In 1913 he was one of the founders and organizers of the Bar Association of the City of Buenos Aires and its first President until 1915; in 1914 he organized and was President of the National Prison Congress, and the same year was elected a member of the Faculty of Economics; in 1916 he was Argentine Delegate to the High International Commission of Uniform Legislation which met in Buenos Aires. In 1917 he was offered the post of Minister to London, but declined the offer partly for personal reasons, but principally because he was not in accord with the foreign policy of the government then in power. The same year he was named Delegate to the Upper Court.

Jniversity by the Faculty of Phi-
and Letters, which also elected
re-Dean, and in 1918 he was
busly elected Dean for the third

iñero has written much on law,
and public affairs. His chief
are: *La letra de cambio ante el
internacional privado*; *Proyecto
de Código Penal para la República Ar-
gentina*, which was preceded by *Una
ión de motivos*, written in collabora-
tion with doctors José Nicolás Ma-
estre and Rodolfo Rivarola; *Historia
Universidad de Buenos Aires*,
in collaboration with Doctor
o L. Bidaud; *Cuestiones econó-
micas*; *La cuestión monetaria y la cues-
tión social*); *Problemas de criminología*;
El crimen y las multitudes; *Base
de la legislación penal argentina*; *La
escuela*; *El patrón monetario*;
Las hipotecas a oro.

ALFREDO GRAMAJO GUTIÉRREZ*Painter.*

ALFREDO GRAMAJO GUTIÉRREZ, the son of **Salvador Gramajo** and **Mercedes Gutiérrez**, was born on the twenty-ninth of March, 1893, in the town of Monteagudo, Province of Tucumán. He went to the city of Tucumán for his primary education and later attended the *Colegio Nacional*; but nobody ever taught him painting for, to put it in his own words, "I had no other guide than tradition and the customs of days gone by." He studied drawing in the *Sociedad Estímulo de Bellas Artes* of Buenos Aires in 1912.

He is a sincere painter of the provincial life of his country: the Argentine Indian has no better interpreter in color than Gramajo Gutiérrez.



*Alfredo Gramajo
Gutiérrez*



José Lino Llano

JOSÉ LEÓN SUÁREZ

Teacher; public official.

LEÓN SUÁREZ, the son of José and Celia Pérez, grandson of el Pantaleón Pérez, a notable in Uruguayan history, and great-
on of Joaquín Suárez, one of the
ents and grandees of Uruguay,
orn on the twentieth of April,
in Buenos Aires. He studied in
hools of the city and completed
cation in her University which
red on him the degree of Doctor
vs in 1897, on the presentation of
minous thesis on *Las jubilaciones*.
was already Professor in the Co-
Nacional when he was named,
a competitive contest, substitute-
or of International Law in the
rsity; somewhat later he was

named titular Professor of Diploma Law and ultimately Professor of Economic Sciences, in which Faculty has served as vice-Dean.

Dr. Suárez organized the Sanitary and Veterinary Section of the Agricultural Department, has occupied the position of Second Chief in that Department, and is at present Director General of the section of Cattle Breeding.

Dr. Suárez has been honored by election to the following learned and scientific societies: Honorary Member of Royal Academy of History and Arts of Cádiz; Corresponding Member of Faculty of Law of Guatemala; Honorary Member of the *Sociedad Colonial Orubense de Huelva*; Honorary President of the Italian Union of Plata which contains 8000 members; Honorary member of the Spanish Republican Federation; Honorary Member of the Students' Club of the School of Juridical and Social Sciences of Rio Janeiro.

He is the possessor of various d

but has never solicited permission from Congress to wear them. These are: the Order of Isabel the Catholic, together with a plaque of merit bestowed by King Alfonso XIII; Commander of the Military Order of St. Michael, Portugal, which order has maintained notwithstanding the fall of the Monarchy and the rise of the Republic; Commander of the Imperial Order of Francisco José, Knight of the First Class of the Order of Wasa, Sweden.

as written much, in the press, in books and in magazines and is the author of the following books: *Bases y principios de ley sobre policía sanitaria de los animales*; *Derecho público eclesiástico*; *Las guerras civiles americanas y la carrera diplomática*; *Diplomacia universitaria*, Buenos Aires, 1918.

MANUEL MARÍA OLIVER*Teacher; journalist.*

MANUEL MARÍA OLIVER, the son of Tomás Oliver, a well known author and journalist, and María Echeverría, was born on the eighteenth of January, 1877, in the city of Buenos Aires. There also he was educated, in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University to which he turned many years later and in 1901 won his degree as Doctor of Philosophy and Letters on presenting a thesis up *La enseñanza de Barragán* — a contribution to the colonial history of Argentina.

Meantime he has lived an active life as journalist and teacher: his inherited disposition to authorship led him to put up a school journal entitled *El Escorpión Argentino* when he was only twelve

when he was fourteen he was on *Sud América* and when fifteen he was writing for *El Pueblo*; in 1896 he founded *La Línea de Lomas de Zamora* as the organ of the Radical Party; from 1897 he was a member of the staff of *El Pueblo* of Buenos Aires; from 1910 he was editor of *Sarmiento*; in 1914 became a member of the editorial staff of *La Unión*, founded to support the German cause during the First World War, where he continues.

Oliver as teacher is also a long-standing figure. He began to teach History and Geography in 1899 and has taught in the *Escuela Nacional* these subjects and others; in 1913 he was appointed Director of the Nicolás Avellaneda School; in 1916 was made Rector of the Belgrano School, which position he still holds.

Oliver has held few political posts; in 1906 he was Secretary to the Police; in 1907 he was Justice of the Peace in Buenos Aires, and in

1913 served as Secretary to Governor Arias of the Province of Buenos Aires. He has, however, written much: in addition to his multitudinous articles for the daily press he is the author of pamphlets, historical monographs and novelettes, some of which have been widely read.

DANIEL ROJAS TORRES

Captain in the Navy.

DANIEL ROJAS TORRES, the son of Pedro Rojas, was born in Buenos Aires and studied in the Naval School where he graduated in 1883 with the rank of Midshipman; in 1886 he was promoted to the rank of Ensign; in 1888 to that of Lieutenant, and in 1892 to Lieutenant-Commander; some years later he was made Commander, and in 1906 rose to the rank of Captain which he now holds.

He has commanded many ships in the Argentine Navy and has visited many foreign countries. He has also received many decorations and honors from his own and foreign governments: he has the right to wear the Silver Medal for the Expedition to Santa Cruz and the

River Negro, that of Knight of the First Class of the Danish order of St. Olaf, and that of Knight of the Order of Daneborg, an honor granted him by the former Czar Nicholas of Russia through an "ukase" published in 1902.

Besides these honors, he has been appointed to fulfill important duties and high commissions: he has served as Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Naval Division in 1897; Member of the Committee appointed to revise the "organic law" of the Argentine Navy; member of the Committee for the construction of the National building for the Naval Museum and Naval Club, 1911; Commander-in-Chief of the Third Naval Division and Director of the Naval Works and Chief of the Military Zone of the Northern Basin of the port of Buenos Aires. At present he is Governor General of Ports.

JORGE SOTO ACEBAL

Painter.

JORGE SOTO ACEBAL, the son of Ro-
sío de Soto and Luciana Acebal, was
born on the twenty-first of June, 1891,
in the city of Buenos Aires and had
an academic education in the Lacor-
te Academy, but for his artistic
training went to Paris and studied in
the Remon Art School.

Soon after his return to Argentina he
began to exhibit in the National Salon
of Buenos Aires and also in the provincial
exhibitions: in 1915 he won
two awards at Buenos Aires; in 1919 he
won the Silver Medal in the Autumn
exhibition at Rosario and in the same
year he won the third prize at Bue-
nos Aires with *La Jaquette brique* — a
portrait.

He has never held an official post but was one of the founders and is the vice-President of the Society of Etchers and Water-Colorists. He has contributed drawings and sketches to the magazines *Augusta*, *Plus Ultra* and *Caras y Caretas*.

He has essayed portraits, landscapes and interiors, in addition to water colors and etchings, and has done creditable work in several fields: his portraits made a favorable impression in the Salon of 1909, and his landscape *Atardecer en el Arroyo* is in the National Museum of Buenos Aires for which it was acquired in 1920.





José de Apellániz

JOSÉ DE APELLÁNIZ

Banker; land-owner.

DE APELLÁNIZ was born in 1869 in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there by tutors and in the university where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1891.

In the year 1892 he has been a member of the powerful association of landowners called the *Sociedad Rural* in which he has been Secretary and later and in 1908 was President. In 1913 he served as Minister in the National Government of the Province of Buenos Aires, having charge of carrying an agricultural census, of creating a public market and a grain elevator. Subsequently he served one of the directors of the *Banco Estadounidense* and as one of the signatories of

the Treaty of Commerce with Chile. Since 1917 he has been one of the rectors of the *Banco de la Nación* and since 1919 has been its President.

Sr. Apellániz is a large land-owner possessing the *estancia* Santa Cata of 25,000 *hectáreas* in Ayacucho at second in Saavedra on which he produced choice grain and stock.

He has been a member of the Radical Party since its foundation in 1890.

JUAN GUGLIELMETTI

Teacher.

JUAN GUGLIELMETTI was born of parents on the twenty-first of 1889, in Buenos Aires and there educated in the schools of the city and in the University. He studied Medicine and in 1915 received his degree as Doctor on the presentation of his thesis *lorhidrato de emetina*, which was awarded the prize offered by the Faculty for the best thesis of the year. While he was a student he had a great deal of experience in class and hospital : from 1909 to 1911 he was Assistant in Descriptive Anatomy; from 1911 to 1914, Assistant Physician in the Juras Hospital; from 1914 to 1916, in the Clinics Hospital, and in

1915 and 1916, Aide in the Emergency Hospital.

He has also held appointive posts as Professor of Physics and Biological Chemistry in the Veterinary School of La Plata in 1918, and in 1919 was in charge of the practical work in Biological Physics in the Institute of Physiology of the Medical School.

He is the author of various articles and pamphlets on the action of adrenalin and amine in muscular fatigue and has also given special attention to the effects of curare—the poison used by Indians in their envenomed arrows.

JULIO DEL C. MORENO

Teacher; public man.

JO DEL C. MORENO, the son of Don Moreno and Maria Arias, was born the twenty-second of May, 1883, in the town of Chilecito, Province of Corrientes. He attended the primary school of his native town and that of Corrientes, but for his higher studies he went to Paraná where he studied in the Normal School and won the degrees of Primary Professor in 1905 and Professor of Secondary Education in 1909. He then went to La Plata and read Law in the University which granted him the degree of Doctor in Juridical and Social Sciences in 1912.

He was for a short time Director of the National Institute for the Blind; he was appointed Rector of the

Colegio Nacional Carlos Pellegrini; Minister in the Provincial Federal Government in Córdoba, in 1918; Delegate of the Radical Civic Union in San Luis, Corrientes, Entre Ríos and Buenos Aires; he has been delegate to pedagogical congresses in various cities and to other congresses of a national and international character, and he is at present Teacher in the *Colegio Nacional* and titular Professor of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires. In 1920 he was elected Deputy to the National Chamber of Deputies for the Province of La Rioja.

Dr. Moreno was instrumental in founding the Association of Students of Pedagogy, the Radical Club of La Rioja, of which he is still the President, and the periodical *El Intransigente*. He is the author of more than twenty monographs on educational and political topics and of *La enseñanza secundaria* (thesis), 1912.

an *estancia* situated on the Pa River—where he has 5,500 hectáreas planted in grain—and *Pinas* in Córdoba where there are 80,000 hectáreas of extensive pasture lands and magnific woods.

Sr. de la Torre has been President of the *Sociedad Rural*, the principal land-owners' organization of Argentina; President of the Farm Marine Vice-President of the Board of the National Hospital; President of the Provincial Committee for the Protection of Agriculture; President of the South American League; National Deputy from 1910 to 1916 and candidate for the Presidency on the ticket of the Progressive Democratic Party in 1916.

His published works are confined to magazine and newspaper articles and pamphlets, for the most part political.

JORGE YALOUR

Naval Officer.

JORGE YALOUR was born on the twenty-fifth of October, 1874, in the province of Buenos Aires and in 1892 entered the Navy. Soon afterwards entered the Practice School for Officers from which he graduated with honors.

Then began his period of active service which extended over a quarter of a century during which he served at sea ashore, in academic and practical posts, saw many parts of the world and rose to the rank of Captain, with which he retired in 1919.

His academic service included teaching in the Practice School for Officers in the National School for Pilots; his sea service included three voyages

in the *Sarmiento* — the first in 1901 and 1902 during which he visited Africa and Europe, the second in 1903 in which he served as Second in Command and the third in 1916 in which commanded the ship. In 1902 he accompanied the famous Nordenskjöld expedition to seek the South Pole and from 1916 he served as Chief of the Hydrographic Division in the Naval Department.

He holds the following decorations: the Cross of the First Class of the Order of Wasa, granted by Norway and Sweden to commemorate the Nordenskjöld expedition, and the Cross of Merit of the First Class granted by the Government of Spain.

ENRIQUE LARRETA

Author; diplomat.

ENRIQUE LARRETA, the son of Don José Rodríguez Larreta and Doña Justina Maza y Oribe, comes of distinguished lineage: one of his ancestors fought against the British in the conquest of 1806 and his great-grandfather was General Don Manuel Oribe, President of Uruguay. He was born in the city of Buenos Aires, on the fourth of March, 1875, and educated there in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he read Law.

He married Doña Josefina Anchó, the daughter of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Argentina.

From 1902 to 1905 he was Professor of History in the *Colegio Nacional* of

Buenos Aires; in 1918 he was honored by election as a member of the Court of the Faculty of Letters, and in 1921 was chosen of the University Academic member of the same Faculty.

In 1910 he was sent to Paris as Argentine Minister, a post which he occupied until 1916.

Señor Enrique Larreta is best known as an author. *La gloria de don Ramón*, 1908, a historical novel of the Colonial period of which the scene is laid in Lima, Peru, has been universally praised and has been translated into many languages. Besides this book, he has also published: *De camino*; *Arte y Paroles de la veille*; *La lampe d'argent* and *Discursos diplomáticos y políticos*.

AMABLE JONES

*Physician; Governor
of San Juan.*

ABLE JONES, the son of Fabián, was born in July, 1869, in the of San Juan, where he went to in the *Colegio Nacional* and won bachelor's degree with which he en the Medical School of Buenos and graduated as Doctor of Med in 1893. Desirous of broadening aining in the European universitie left for Paris and studied at the nne from 1896 to 1901, when he ed to Buenos Aires and entered the practice of his profession, but 12 went back to Europe and stu in Berlin during the years 1912 14.

anwhile, immediately after return-

ing from Paris in 1901, he was appointed Physician of the Merci Hospital and soon afterwards chosen substitute-Professor of Psychiatry in the Medical School of Buenos Aires.

Doctor Amable Jones is at present Vice-President of the Association Neurology, Psychiatry and Legal Medicine. In the elections held in May 1920 he was the candidate of the Radical Party and was elected Governor of the Province of San Juan, a position which he will hold until 1923.

He has written many pamphlets and communications to the Medical Association of Buenos Aires, and over thirty articles on neurological subjects. Known are his *Lesiones del alcohol en los centros nerviosos*; *Lesiones de la taboparálisis*; *Tumores de la hipófisis* and *La epilepsia*.

RIQUE LYNCH ARRIBÁLZAGA

Naturalist.

RIQUE LYNCH ARRIBÁLZAGA, the son of Félix Lynch and Trinidad Arriaga, was born on the twenty-sixth of August, 1856, in the city of Buenos Aires, and educated there in private schools, in Nicholson's British Academy, and the *Colegio Nacional*, which gave him the Bachelor's degree in Law and the University, where he studied Engineering from 1872 until 1874, but did not obtain any degree.

In 1881 he became a member of the Royal Academy of Exact Sciences of Córdoba; in 1917 he was appointed Honorary Member of the *Sociedad Entomológica del Plata*, and in the same year was elected Honorary Member of the Argentine Society of Natural

Sciences; in 1918 he was elected Corresponding Member of the American Ornithologists' Union.

He has held a number of official positions: he was Secretary of the Argentine Commission on the boundary with Chile from 1897 to 1898; under-Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture from 1898 to 1901; Chief of the Entomological Department of the same Ministry in 1901; Official of the *Defensa Agrícola* to combat the plague of locusts, from 1906 until 1912; Delegate of the Ministry of the Interior for the pacification of Indians, from 1912 until 1917. Besides these official posts he served as Editor of the Annals of the *Sociedad Rural* from 1889 to 1891; was Editor-in-Chief of the weekly magazine *La Semana Rural* of Buenos Aires in 1894 and 1895, and member of the staff of various newspapers, among which were *La Mañana* of La Plata, *El Tiempo* of Buenos Aires, and *La Unión* of Valparaíso.

During the year 1881 he made the

JCH ARRIBALZAGA

849

to the Territory of Formosa
try Naturalist of the company
Luis Fontana.

Jch Arribálzaga is the author
ous articles on legal, economic
ultural topics published in *La*
La Semana Rural and other
s, and of more than twenty
of a scientific nature, notable
hich is his *Catálogo de los*
el Río de la Plata published in
tin of the National Academy
es, Córdoba, 1881.

D MONOGRAPHS

V

BALTASAR OLAECHEA
Y ALCORTA

Teacher

BALTASAR OLAECHEA Y ALCORTA, son of Pedro Pablo Olaechea and Carmen Alcorta, was born on the twenty-third of November, 1857, in the city Santiago del Estero and began his education there, but for his University course went to Buenos Aires where he obtained the degree of *Agrimensor* in 1895.

Meantime, in his native province, he had entered upon his chosen profession of teacher in which he has had a long and varied experience and has risen to a high place: in 1893 he was appointed Teacher of Literature and History at the *Colegio Nacional* of Santiago del Estero; he served in administra-

Chairman of the Provincial Education, Inspector of Education and Chief of the National Education Census; in 1901 he was vice-Rector of the *Colegio Nacional de Santiago del Estero* and remained in this post until 1906 when he was called upon to organize and act as Vice-Rector of the new *Colegio Nacional* of the Province of Buenos Aires. Then, he returned to Santiago del Estero as Rector of the *Colegio Nacional* and served also as teacher of mathematics and geography, not only in the *Colegio*, but also in the Normal

as held public positions of importance; in 1887 he was Chief of the Royal Topographical Department; Provincial Minister of Finance, later Minister of Government, member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the Nation and of the Argentine Bank; in 1901 National Delegated in 1914 Director of the Census of the Province.

He has written much in pamphl
and in the daily press and has ser
as editor of several newspapers in
Province of Santiago del Estero, incl
ing *El Pueblo* and *El Cívico*.

CRISTÓBAL M. HICKEN

Naturalist.

CRI^TÓBAL M. HICKEN was born on first of January, 1876, in the city Buenos Aires, where he studied in *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degrees ofonal Agrimensor and Doctor in tral Sciences.

is love for natural history and especially for botanical studies has carried into almost every country on the rican continent—in all of which he added to his collection of leaches general “flora”—and has led him give close and special study to the erfully rich zones of Tierra del o, the Falkland Islands, El Chaco, Missions Territory and Neuquen.

He has taught in the Normal School, the Military School and the University where he holds the Chair of Botany. He has been Inspector of Secondary Education; he has taken part in important scientific gatherings to which his contributions have added interest: he was a delegate to the Third Scientific Congress of South America, held in Rio Janeiro in 1905, and to the IV Scientific Congress (First Pan-American Congress) of Santiago de Chile (1909) where he read his interesting study *origen y distribución de las polipocreas argentinas* which was received with much applause.

The greatest service which S. Hicken has lent to the scientific world is probably not in his activities in official posts at the schools and University or in his contribution to scientific gatherings or even through the publication of his botanical works but in the construction of the botanical museum called the *Darwinion* which has been built in the suburbs of Buenos Aires.

and on which he has spent a considerable portion of his fortune. He is the author of many articles and monographs of a strictly scientific character, and also of: *Helechos nuevos de la Argentina*, 1909; and *Chloris ensis*, 1910, which were published in Buenos Aires.

ATILIO CHIAPPORI*Art critic; author*

ATILIO CHIAPPORI was born of Italian father and an Argentine mother on the seventh of June, 1880, in Buenos Aires, and there was educated in the School of the Saviour, which granted him his Bachelor's degree, and in the University where he studied Medicine for three years, but abandoned it in 1900 to devote himself to the literary career. His articles in the daily press and the magazines were popular; he won reputation also as a conversationalist and a leader in the endless discussions of art, style, form and method which are characteristic of youth in the life of the cafés in all Latin American countries.

He then accepted official empl



Sturupp.



from 1907 to 1911 he was Chief of the Department of Normal Schools in the Ministry of Justice and Education. In 1911 he was appointed Secretary of the National Museum of Fine Arts and during the same year and also in 1912 taught Spanish in the Normal School for Teachers. Since 1912 he has been a member of the Jury for the Annual Salons and from 1909 until 1910 belonged to the staff of the daily newspaper *La Nación* as art critic. In 1910, while holding his post in the Ministry of Justice and Education, he was appointed to go to Europe on a mission of propaganda and during his stay abroad gave lectures in Lisbon and other cities and wrote for various periodicals, among them *Il Secolo XIX* of Italy and *Paris-Journal* of the French capital. Immediately upon returning to his country he founded and edited an periodical called *Pallas* which contained articles by the best Spanish and Spanish-American writers, such as Rubén Darío, Ricardo Rojas, Eduardo

ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

Talero, Joaquín de Vedia and others.

In 1911 he taught for a short time as substitute-Professor of the History of Art in the National Academy of Fine Arts, and he has also lectured frequently on artistic subjects in the National Museum of Fine Arts.

In addition to a great number of articles, sketches and short stories in the newspapers and magazines, Sr. Chiapori has published the following books: *Borderland*, a series of stories, 1917; *La eterna angustia*, a novel, 1908; *La belleza invisible*, his first volume of comments on art, 1919. A volume of sketches of the artistic development of the last decade in Argentina is now in press under the title *El salón del Retiro*.

IIISPANIC NOTES





(Jose Buján de Cañada

LOSA BAZÁN DE CÁMARA

Authoress.

LOSA BAZÁN DE CÁMARA, the daughter of Vicente Bazán, was born in the town of La Rioja, the capital of the province of that name, was educated at the Sacred Heart School of Córdoba and married in Buenos Aires where she lives.

Señora Bazán de Cámará has contributed much to the intellectual movement among Argentine women: she has given courses of lectures before the Council of Women, before various literary clubs and before audiences in the University of Buenos Aires, on Aesthetics and Greek Literature. She has also written much, especially in the field of short stories, and a collection of these, entitled *Prados de oro*,

Barcelona, 1919, has been received with an unusual measure of praise. She has now in press her lectures on Aesthetic and Literature.





Alfred von Straußenburg

REDO ANTONIO BIANCHI

Writer; journalist.

EDO ANTONIO BIANCHI, the son of Antonio Bianchi, an Italian settled in Argentina, and Rosa Sosa, an Argentine. He was born on the sixth of April, 1883, in the city of Rosario, Province of Santa Fe. There he began his education in the primary schools and the "Colegio Nacional," but for his later studies he went to Buenos Aires where he attended the *Colegio Nacional*, which gave him the Bachelor's degree, and the University which conferred the degree of Licenciate in Letters upon him in 1908.

In 1904 to 1907 he was an accomplished journalist, belonging to the staff of David Peña's *Diario Nuevo* and to that of *La Prensa*, but upon

being appointed to a post in the Municipal Administration he abandoned journalism to devote himself to his occupation. He is now the Secretary an important Municipal Committee that of Estimate.

But his literary temperament could not remain inactive, and in 1907 founded, together with Señor Roberto Giusti, *Nosotros*, considered the leading Argentine magazine, to which he is a regular contributor.

LO CURATELLA MANES

Sculptor.

CURATELLA MANES, the son of Curatella, a son of Venossa, a Manes, a native of Masquita was born on the fourteenth of er, 1891, in La Plata. One of an ancestors was a sculptor and arly age Curatela Manes was to follow his vocation. He stu the National Academy of Fine Buenos Aires, worked in the of Dresco and Correa Morales wed so much promise that in government gave him a scho which enabled him to study He went first to Florence and in a leisurely journey, studied sums of Paris, Madrid, London, Dresden, Rotterdam and other

cities.) Still later he extended his studies to the sculpture of Egypt, the Orient and the ancient civilizations of the New World—the Aztec and Inca.

In 1914 he settled in Paris and there studied under Maurice Denis, Bourdell and Drisvier.

Meantime, beginning in 1911, he was exhibiting his work both in Europe and in Argentina, and though his works are not numerous they include some notable pieces. Among these are *Maternidad*, which is in the Polyclinic of La Plata; *Dr. Semprún*, a portrait bust, in the Muñiz Hospital; *Pensativa*, an ideal head; *Familia*, a group, and *Estudio*, which was awarded the Third Prize in the Buenos Aires *Salon* of 1919.

ANTONIO F. PIÑERO

Publicist; physician.

TONIO F. PIÑERO, the son of Juan and Carmen Peralta, a descent of one of the most distinguished families of the Republic, was born in the town of Lobos, Province of Buenos Aires, and was educated in the local at the San José School and University. There he had a distinguished career and graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1884 with the first rank and the Gold Medal for Merit. He went on to Paris and added his achievement at the Sorbonne where also he won the first place and the Gold Medal.

On his return to Argentina he entered upon a career of success, both in practice of his profession and in

public life. As a physician he was appointed Head of the Scientific Congress in Paris in 1897 and was selected as physician to General Mitre, then the first citizen of Argentina, and retained the relation until the General's death in 1906. As a public man he has been active in journalism, as one of the advisers of *La Nación*, and also in legislation: he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1906 and there presented bills, several of which became law, on copyright, education, the care of children and the Behuco system of cremation.

Dr. Piñero has had a high reputation as an orator and has written forcibly and acceptably, both on scientific topics, including artificial lactation, and on biographical topics, such as the life and works of Don Emilio Mitre.





I. Karasz

CARLOS MALBRÁN

Physician.

CARLOS MALBRÁN was born in Cata-
nia and was educated there in the
ary School and the *Colegio Nacio-*
but upon receiving his Bachelor's
e went to Buenos Aires and en-
the Faculty of Medicine which
ed him the degree of Doctor of
cine in 1887, after presenting his
on *La patología del cólera*.

From 1882 to 1886 he was Interne
e or other of the hospitals of Bue-
Aires; in 1887 he was appointed
al Delegate of the Argentine Gov-
ernment to study and combat Cholera
e Province of Mendoza and upon
ing there was chosen by the local
rnment to act as Chief for the De-
ient of San Rafael.

Immediately after his return to Buenos Aires in 1889 he won the competition for the position of member of Staff of the Emergency Hospital and during the same year became a member of the Committee for cleaning up the city of Buenos Aires. Three years later he was appointed Technical Inspector of Hygiene of the Municipal Board of Health, being at that time Chief of Laboratory of the National Department of Hygiene.

In 1892 he was sent to Europe as Argentine Delegate to study the use of serums in combating Tuberculosis and Diphtheria and on his return in 1893 was appointed Head of the National Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Besides these posts, Dr. Malbrán held that of Chief of the Delegation to study the Bubonic Plague in Paraguay in 1899. There he became infected, as soon as he recovered he went on with his investigations. In 1900 he presented the Argentine Republic at International Sanitary Convention

Argentina, Uruguay and Paraná 1902 he was Chairman of the International Conference to combat Malaria; in 1903 he was a member of the International Conference of Hydrology; in 1904 he served on the Committee to administer the law providing for one day's rest in the week; in 1905 he was a member of the Committee to administer the Lignières vaccine; in 1906 he was chairman of the National Conference on Leprosy; in 1907 he was President of the Board of Public Health of the city of Buenos Aires, and in 1908 member of the National Commission Behring's Tulase-Lactine.

In 1901 to 1909 Doctor Malbrán was a member of the Argentine Commission on the international congresses of Medicine and Public Health in America, which met in San Juan, Buenos Aires, Montevideo and Janeiro. In 1910 he was a member of the Central Committee on arrangements for the International Conference of Medicine and Hygiene in Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires and acted as Chairman of the section of Hygiene in the same Congress.

He has devoted himself to his profession, not seeking public office, but served from 1910 to 1919 as National Senator for Catamarca.

Dr. Malbrán has published many pamphlets on medical topics and is an active correspondent of important scientific publications in Europe. Ever since his early days as physician he has belonged to the Faculty of Medical Sciences, in which he has been titular Professor of Bacteriology, as well as Councillor and vice-Dean of the Faculty. He is a member of the Academy of Medicine.

ENRIQUE BANCHS

Poet.

IQUE BANCHS, one of the fore-poets of the present generation in Argentina, was born on the eighth of May, 1888, in Buenos Aires and educated there in the schools of

ty. He recognized his vocation as poet at an early age and began writing verses when he was still a boy: at the age of fifteen he published his first volume, *arcas*, which, in spite of imperfections, demonstrated his gifts of imagination and his mastery of phrase. It led also his attitude toward life, simple, sincere, worshipful mood of aspiration and delight in nature. Later books have shown a growing skill over his instrument — an in-

creasing delicacy and precision phrase and a greater clarity and certitude of thought. In 1908 he published his second volume, entitled *El libro de los elogios*; in 1909 appeared *El círculo del halcón* and in 1910 his fourth volume, *La urna*, was issued — all being published in Buenos Aires. Since that date Sr. Banchs has continued to contribute occasional poems to the magazines, but they have not been collected for publication in book form.

GUSTAVO J. FRANCESCHI*Clergyman; author.*

GUSTAVO J. FRANCESCHI, the son of Juan Franceschi and Cora Enriqueta Arier, was born on the twenty-eighth of July, 1881, in Paris, but was brought in his infancy to Argentina where he grew up and became a citizen. There also he was educated in the *Seminario Pontificio* of Buenos Aires where he studied from 1892 until 1904 and was ordained.

Father Franceschi has devoted special attention to the problems of labor, labor unions, workmen's cooperative organizations, socialism, syndicalism and other modern forms of collectivism. He is regarded as an authority on these and allied topics on which he is sought as a lecturer in other dioceses as well as in that of Buenos Aires.

He is Professor of Psychology and of the History of Legal Institutions in the Catholic University of Buenos Aires; he is ecclesiastical adviser of the League for the Protection of Young Women, and served as technical adviser to the Catholic American Congress on Syndicalism held at Buenos Aires in 1919.

He has been active both as editor and writer: as editor he has had charge of the publications of the Argentine Catholic Union, including the Social Registry — a collection of information on matters of social interest — and the *Biblioteca Sociológica*; as writer he has produced a great number of articles and pamphlets on social and religious questions and, in addition to these, the following books: *La función social de la propiedad privada en la República Argentina*, 1917; *'El espiritualismo en la literatura francesa contemporánea*, 1917; *La Iglesia y la democracia*, 1917; *Los centros de estudios sociales*, 1920.

ROBERTO WERNICKE

Physician.

ERTO WERNICK, the son of Rober-nicke and Ida Baltz, was born in Aires and while yet a child was o Germany, whire he studied at iversity of Jena which granted e degree of Doctor of Medicine i, validated in Buenos Aires in

890 he was appointed Professor eral Pathology in the School of ne, a post which he held for seven years; he has been a mem- the Academy of Medicine, a r of the Council of the Medical President of the Argentine Club and President of the Aca- if Medicine.

work which has made Dr. Wer-

nicke's name known in Argentina done in long years of study and ing in the fields of bacteriology was the first Argentine physician the microbes under the lense of microscope and was the first to war against those deadly and inv enemies of man. Being the pione Buenos Aires of anatomo-pathologic studies he taught pathological-hist and bacteriology, closely following researches of European scientists as Pasteur and Koch. He establ a laboratory in the premises of the *Ciudad Rural* which was attended many physicians and students, which served not only for the stu human parasitology, but also fo searches in cattle parasitology.

In 1907, after many years of a tive career, he presented his re tition to the post he held in the M School and retired to private lif to his private practise. No soone he expressed his wish to retire t special committee was appointed

public act of homage to the scientist and on the thirtieth of 1907, a great meeting was held in the hall of ceremonies of the School where he received as Honorary Professor and an address containing the signatures of many of his colleagues and

held many honorific commissions: vice-President of the First Congress; President of the Second Latin-American Congress; President of the Academy of Medicine; member of National Institute of Hygiene, and Honorary member of the *Sociedad Rural*.

Wernicke has written short articles on scientific subjects, such as trichinellosis, distomatosis, estrongiliasis, and actinomycosis, but has not published books.

ADOLFO NOCETI

Physician; oculist

ADOLFO NOCETI was born on twenty-third of August, 1877, in the city of Buenos Aires and there was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1901 on presenting his thesis entitled *Viñetas ópticas*.

Doctor Noceti has devoted himself strictly to his specialty and has won foremost place among the oculists of Argentina. He has served as Head of the Clinic in the Medical School and since 1912 has been substitute-Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology.

He has also written on topics connected with ophthalmology and is the author of *Tuberculosis del bulbo*; *R* *fracción ocular*, and *Blefanoptia*.

ZENÓN BUSTOS

Bishop.

ZENÓN Bustos, the son of Torcuato Bustos and Eufrasia Ferreyra, was born at the twenty-sixth of October, 1850, in the town of Punilla, Province of Córdoba, and was educated in the city of Córdoba, at the College of the Frans. He became a member of the Order, was ordained Priest in 1874 and appointed to teach in the College, where he occupied the chairs of Canon Law and Theology. During the later years of his teaching he was interrupted by being sent on three occasions to act as Superior of the Convent of Córdoba. In 1905 he was appointed Bishop of Mendoza, but he has recently been compelled to relinquish his episcopal duties on account of infirm health.

Bishop Bustos has written much chiefly in the field of history to which he has devoted himself and in which he has produced many pamphlets and extensive work — the *Anales de la Universidad de Córdoba*, 2 vols., Córdoba, 1912.





Rodolfo Moreno

RODOLFO MORENO

Public man; journalist.

RODOLFO MORENO, a descendant of Mariano Moreno who was Secretary of the first Committee of Government of Argentina in 1810, was educated at the University of Buenos Aires where he obtained his degree of Advocate *summa cum laude* and presented a thesis on *Proteccionismo industrial*.

He settled in the city of La Plata where he entered upon the practice of his profession and of politics. He occupied himself for a time also with journalism, member of the staff of *El Tiempo*, but set this aside when he was appointed Secretary to a section of the Supreme Court. He has done service in the academic world; in 1905 he was appointed Secretary and Professor

of Civil Law in the Law Faculty of University; in 1907 he was made Professor of Criminal Law in the School of the University of Buenos Aires and soon afterwards elected to Council.

In 1907 the Government commissioned him to inspect the harbor of Plata and to visit the Patagonian p with a view to establishing local customs-houses. Several years later held the post of Minister of Public Works and Minister of Government in the Cabinet of the Province of Buenos Aires and in 1916 was elected National Deputy.

In addition to his early relation *El Tiempo* he was for a time editor *La Argentina*; he has written many articles and is the author of two books *La ley penal argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1903, and *Enfermedades de la piel argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1905.

EDUARDO AGUIRRE

Civil Engineer.

UARDO AGUIRRE, the son of Spanish parents, Marcelino Aguirre and Matilde Squin, was born on the eighteenth of April, 1857, in Buenos Aires and studied in the schools of the city and University, where he obtained his degree as Civil Engineer in 1878.

In the same year he was appointed Professor of Mineralogy, Geology and Mathematics; in 1886 he was elected a member of the Academy of the Faculty of Science of which he served, during the years 1903 to 1906 as vice-Dean, Treasurer, and Dean; in 1892 he was elected President of the Argentine Scientific Society and also appointed Professor of Geography in the Military School where he continued until 1889; in 1894

he was appointed Teacher of Physic at the *Colegio Nacional* and taught there until 1910, and in 1900 he taught Topography in the War College.

Sr. Aguirre has held public positions of importance; in 1903 he served as Head of the Municipal Department of Public Works; from 1903 until 1916 he was Counsellor of the Municipal Government, and in 1916 he was appointed Secretary to the Municipal Department of Public Works.

He has also executed engineering works: in 1883 he had charge of boring artesian wells, of the installation of running water and sewers in the city of La Plata and made the studies of the Sierra of Olavarria and Tandil for constructing reservoirs.

Though he has published no books, he has written a number of pamphlets on geology and mineralogy.

ATÍAS SÁNCHEZ SORONDO

Jurisconsult; teacher.

ATÍAS SÁNCHEZ SORONDO was born 880 in the city of Buenos Aires where he grew up and was educated at University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1900.

He has held official posts of importance: he served for a time as Secretary of the Committee on Legislation in the Chamber of Deputies; he was Secretary of the Fourth Pan-American Conference; Secretary of the Embassy to Brazil; Member of the National Board of Education (1913), Director General of Schools for the Province of Buenos Aires.

In the academic world his talents have been recognized by appointment to a professorship in the University and also

by election to the Council of the School.

In 1908 he was entrusted by with the defence of her interests in suit with Bolivia.

In 1918 he was elected National Deputy for the Province of Buenos Aires and sustained a vigorous opposition to the policies of President Yrigoyen.

Dr. Sánchez Sorondo is the author of the *Código Rural* of the Province of Buenos Aires.

EMILIO NARCISO CASARES

Man of affairs.

EMILIO NARCISO CASARES, the son of Monte A. Casares and María Ignacia Pérez, was born on the twenty-ninth April, 1848, in Buenos Aires and was educated there in the Parodi, the Neto and the English private Schools. From 1889, when he joined his father in cattle business, his chief interests have been commercial and financial, but has served also in public positions: was a member of the Naval Commission in 1891 and 1892 and for three years was a member of the Municipal Council. In 1903 he established in London the house of *Emilio N. Casares hijos* which General Roca called "a piece of the fatherland." At this also Sr. Casares conducted a vi-

gorous and effective propaganda in the press for Argentina and her products. On two occasions he was commissioned by the Government of the Province of Buenos Aires to sign the documents for government loans.

He has served as Honorary President of the South-American Bank-Note Company and has been the representative of the Argentine Government on the board of directors of the Trasandine Railway in London. He was one of the eighteen founders of the Jockey Club of Buenos Aires.





Monseñor Miguel de Andrea

MIGUEL DE ANDREA*Bishop.*

MIGUEL DE ANDREA was born on the fifth of July, 1877, in the town of Navarro, Province of Buenos Aires, famous as the place where Dorrego was shot (Dec. 13, 1828).

He dedicated himself to the Church and went for his early education to the Seminary of Buenos Aires. On completing the course there he went on to Rome where he studied in the Gregorian University, received his degree of Doctor of Ecclesiastical Law and was ordained Priest in 1899.

On his return to Buenos Aires he was first appointed Chaplain to the Monastery of the Dominican Monks of the Church of Santa Catalina de Sena, being made at the same time Private Secre-

tary to Archbishop Espinosa; in 1911 he was appointed Parish Priest of San Miguel to succeed Bishop Orzali who had been designated for the Diocese of Cuyo, and somewhat later took charge of the Workmen's Clubs and was one of the organizers of meetings in the streets and squares of the city. He was also one of the founders of the Argentine Catholic Union and promoted the great national collection for the poor.

In recognition of his energy and talents he was designated Bishop *in partibus* and consecrated on the eighteenth of June, 1920.

JOSÉ ANTONIO ESTEVES

Physician; teacher.

JOSÉ ANTONIO ESTEVES was born in Buenos Aires and educated there in the School of the Saviour, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he won his degree as Doctor in 1887, on presenting a thesis on *La sífilis y las enfermedades venéreas en Buenos Aires*, and won also the Gold Medal awarded annually for scholarship.

He gained his hospital experience as interne in the National Clinical Hospital and the Isolation Station, of which later he was made Assistant Physician.

He has specialized in nervous disorders: in 1889 he was appointed substitute-Professor of Nervous Ailments and Head of the Neurological Clinic; in 1907 he was made Professor Extra-

892	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>ordinary, and in 1913 titular Professor of Clinical Neurology.</p> <p>Dr. Esteves is an occasional contributor to the professional journals, including the Annals of the Medical Society of Buenos Aires, and <i>Pro Medicale</i> and <i>Iconographie de la Santé</i> of Paris.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES





Jugoslavie

MITRE

JORGE A. MITRE

Journalist.

JORGE A. MITRE, the son of Adolfo and Angélica Méndez, and grandson of the famous soldier, statesman author, General Bartolomé Mitre, born on the third of July, 1884, in the city of Buenos Aires. There also was educated at the School of the Jur and the University where he Law.

chose journalism for his profession, and, after a voyage to Europe, entered the office of the well known daily of Buenos Aires *La Nación* which founded by his grandfather in 1870, has since devoted himself entirely to the paper of which he is now Director.

RAMÓN GÓMEZ

Minister of the Interior

RAMÓN GÓMEZ was born in the colonial city of Córdoba and was educated there in the schools and the University.

On receiving his degree as Advocate he removed to Santiago del Estero where he began his two-fold career as lawyer and public man. In 1904 he had returned to Córdoba and, on the occasion of the Revolution of that year, was appointed Chief of Police of the city.

In 1916 he presided over the Radical Convention which nominated for President Hipólito Yrigoyen and for vice-President Pelagio B. Luna, and on the success of the ticket was appointed Minister of the Interior, a post which he still holds. In 1917 he was the Radical Candidate for Governor of the Province of Santiago del Estero.

FRANCISCO A. SICARDI

Physician; writer.

FRANCISCO A. SICARDI was born in 1851 in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated in the schools and university which granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1883 upon presentation of his thesis on *Las masas*.

Two years later he was appointed director of the Hospital for Contagious Diseases in Flores which he conducted so acceptably that the People's Committee presented him a gold medal for services.

In 1891 he was appointed substitute professor of Clinical Medicine in the university; in 1898 he was made titular professor, and in 1915 was retired with pension after serving as a member

of the Academy and of the
of the Medical School.

In addition to many profes-
ticles and monographs, Dr. S.
written the following books:
traño, poems, 1894; *Hacia la*
tragedy in verse, 1903; *Pera*
La canción del insomnio, 191
a collection of dramatic pieces
of which were published in
Aires.

ANUEL BENJAMÍN BAHÍA

Civil Engineer.

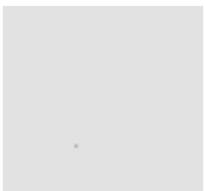
NUEL BENJAMÍN BAHÍA was born in Buenos Aires and educated there in the schools of the city and her University where he studied in the Faculty of Civil and Mathematical Sciences and graduated with the title of Civil Engineer in the year 1883.

In 1885 he was appointed Professor of Physics in the Faculty of Engineering; in 1889, after the death of Doctor José Puiggari, he was appointed to the academic member of the same Faculty; in 1891 he received his appointment as member of the Superior Council of the University; from August, 1902, to May, 1906, he was Director General of the Schools of the Province of Buenos Aires and President of the Gen-

eral Council of Education of the same province; in 1911 he was made Director General of Secondary Education.

Among his most important acts while in charge of the provincial schools were the creation of the School Medical Inspection, the project for educational reform in the Province of Buenos Aires, and the completion of a census.

He is the author of: *Lecciones de física superior*, 1886; *Conferencias sobre electrotécnica*, 1887; *Lecciones sobre acústica*, 1890; *Curso de electrotécnica*, 1894; *Los telégrafos en la República Argentina*, 1891; *Tratado de física general* (various editions), 1896-1907; *Las unidades*, 1890; all published in Buenos Aires.





Juan Alvarado

JUAN ALVAREZ

*Lawyer; teacher;
writer.*

JUAN ALVAREZ, the son of Serafín Pérez and Felipa Arqués, was born in the town of Gualeguaychú on the third of September, 1878. His early education completed, he entered the University of Buenos Aires from which he graduated in 1898 with the degree of Doctor of Law.

In 1913 he was appointed Federal Judge of the city of Rosario, where he also served as Director of the Third Municipal Census and Founder and First Director of the Provincial Library.

Alvarez is a Corresponding Member of the History and Numismatics Society of Buenos Aires.

Professor of History in the Colegio de

gio Nacional of Rosario, a post he has held since 1916, he has pursued researches into the history of the province: Among his published works are *Orígenes de la música argentina*, *Ensayo sobre la Historia de San Juan*, 1910; *Tercer censo municipal de la provincia de Santa Fe*, 1910; *Estudio sobre las gentes civiles argentinas*, 1914, awarded a national prize in the competition for the best work of the year; *Valores aproximados de algunas monedas hispano-americanas, año al 1771*, 1917, presented before the Archaeology and Numismatics Club; *El maestro de Buenos Aires en la República Argentina*, 1919.

TOMÁS VALLÉE

Brigadier General.

MÁS VALLÉE, the son of Jorge Vallée and María Cavanagh, was born in Ten de Areco on the first of January 1871, and received his education in Academia Británica, the Colegio de Belgrano, the Colegio Nacional and the Liceo Militar of Buenos Aires.

Beginning his military career as a cadet in 1885, he rose successively to Corporal, Sergeant in 1886, Second Lieutenant in 1888, First Lieutenant in 1891, Captain in 1895, Major in 1899, Lieutenant Colonel in 1904, Colonel in 1908 and Brigadier General in 1913. During this period he held many important appointments: he was a member of the Chilean Boundary Commission of 1891 in command of the forces which guarded the highway between Ge-

General Acha and Chos Malal in 1880; Member of the Commission on Armaments in Europe from 1898 to 1900; Delegate for the Chilean Compact in May, 1902; Professor of Artillery at the School of War, 1904-05; Director of the Artillery School, 1905-09; Chief of the Secretary's Office in the Ministry of War in 1906; member of the Military Mission to the United States in 1907; Inspector of Artillery, 1909; Military Delegate to the Chilean Centennial celebration in 1910; Military Attaché of the Argentine Embassy to Brazil, 1910; Head of the Military Cabinet from 1913 to 1915; and Quartermaster General, 1915-1916.

General Vallée is the author of *Reglamento de tiro de Armas portátiles*, 1907; *Reglamento de tiro de Artillería*, 1908; *Aclaraciones*, 1909; *Resolución sobre Temas*, (2 vols.) 1912.

He is a member of the Jockey Club, the Military Club, the Equestrian Club, the *Círculo de Armas*, the Mar del Plata Club, and the Ocean Club.



J. G. Jones

LEOPOLDO LUGONES

Author; poet.

OPOLDO LUGONES, the son of San-Lugones and Custodia Argüello, born on the thirteenth of June, in the village of Río Seco, Province of Córdoba. There, in the city of Córdoba, he had his primary education and entered the *Colegio Nacional* where he continued until the fourth

He was only sixteen years old when he first became interestedly attracted to the literary career which he then thought could be pursued in journalism, he entered the staff of the daily paper *El Interior*, of Córdoba—edited by Doctor Figueroa Alcorta—who some years later was to be the President of Argentina—and there made an unobtrusive success from the very

first, that his colleagues predicted his future triumphs.

The provincial environment was, however, too narrow for him, and in 1895, when he was twenty-two years of age and had been active in journalism for six years, he removed to the Capital and joined the staff of *El Tiempo*.

Two years later he was appointed to an official position in the Postal and Telegraph service, where he was promoted to be Inspector and finally Chief Inspector a post which he retained until 1900; from 1900 to 1902 he was Inspector of Secondary and Normal Education and from 1902 to 1904 he was acting General Inspector.

Meantime he was adding to his reputation as a writer of prose and verse which was eagerly read by the public and sought by the publishers of newspapers and magazines.

In 1906 he made his first voyage to Europe, visiting France, Germany, Sweden and Norway. Again in 1911 he left for Europe and established his resi-

n Paris, where during the first of 1914 he founded *La Revue ricaine* a periodical which from t number won much popular It contained articles by some of st-known writers of France, them the former Prime Minis Georges Clemenceau. The pub only reached its seventh numbre it was interrupted by the War. Lugones then returned to Aires where he joined the disied group which made a camagainst German Imperialism and or of the Allied Cause in the

15 he was appointed Director of iational Library for Teachers, and lished much for the good of the on: when he accepted the post, rary was visited by 23,000 perarly; in 1919 that number was an doubled. He has also greatly ed the Children's Section.

ng two years, 1915 and 1916, he aesthetics in the National Uni-

versity of La Plata and he is a member of the National Academy of Sciences of Córdoba.

Sr. Lugones has won a high place in the esteem of his fellow countrymen among whom he is frequently referred to as a great intellectual force. He gained a reputation as a poet, a man of science, and an orator. His work in other fields has been that of a popularizer than an original thinker; as a poet he has commanded attention by works which have called forth much critical comment. The first of these *Las montañas del oro*, Buenos Aires, 1897, was the book of a young man: it is marked by great force and equal disregard for rule and tradition, much of it being in effect *vers libre*. His second book, *Los crepusculos del jardín*, 1905 on the other hand, is a collection of delicate and almost lyrical verses; his third volume *Lunario mental*, 1909, revealed another phase of the author, for in this he found expression for the spirit of revolt again

for the love of the simple and All of these aspects of poetry ed, more mature and chastened, fourth volume, *Odas seculares*, which his powers as a poet are vealed and in which there are which merit high praise. His two volumes *El libro fiel*, 1915 and *de los paisajes*, 1917, add no ments to his artistic attainment. is written, in addition to many a long list of books on many It includes besides the poems mentioned: *La reforma edu- a polemic; El imperio jesúti- storical essay, 1914; La guerra 1905; Las fuerzas extrañas, a gical essay, 1906; Piedras limi- 910; Prometeo, 1910; Didáctica, istoria de Sarmiento, 1910; Elo- Ameghino, 1915; El ejército de z, 1915; El payador, 1916; Mi uicia, a collection of articles on opean War, 1917; La torre de a, more war articles and addres- ; Las Industrias de Atenas, 1919.*

ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

CECILIA GRIERSON

Phys

CECILIA GRIERSON was born twenty-second of November, 1859, in Buenos Aires, studied in the English schools of the city and entered the Normal School from which she graduated in 1878. In 1882 she entered the *Colegio Nacional* where she obtained the Bachelor's degree and was admitted on to the Medical School which she was graduated in 1886, being the first Argentine woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Meantime, from the year 1878, she had been teaching: from 1873 to 1878 she was a teacher at Entre Ríos and graduating from the Normal School in Buenos Aires, she took a special course in practical education at the same

ater on she became a lecturer; ring the *Colegio Nacional*, she a teacher in the evening schools nos Aires and in 1883 she was ed assistant in Histology to the of Medicine, which position she til 1888. From 1886 until 1891 assistant in Micrography at the Hospital and held this post due epidemic of cholera in 1886; le became a staff Physician at adavia Hospital; in 1886, under ction of the Argentine Medical tion, she organized a School for which received official recogni 1891—the first school of its kind ed in Argentina.

ceiving her medical degree she signed to the Women's Ward of Roque Hospital, became Secret the Society for the Protection nts and in 1892 founded the Ar First-Aid Society. In 1899 she member of the Women's Con f London of which she became ry vice-President. While in Lon-

don she was asked by the Minister of Public Instruction to study the institutions of domestic science, vocational employment for women and others connected with the practical training of women. As a result of these studies she published: *Educación técnica de la mujer*. In London she was present at the Congress for the Blind and the first International Conference. In 1907 she was appointed Professor in the Lyceum for Women and gave the first courses in Domestic Science at this school; in 1910 she became President of the International Women's Congress, and in 1916 she retired from active work.

Among the more extensive publications are: *Guía de la enfermera*, *Primeros auxilios en casos de accidentes*, and *Masaje práctico*.

PRIAS

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MISA A PRIAS

Lawyer.

H. A. PRIAS, the son of Liberator
and Republic Founder, has been in
in the city of Bogota where he
is student in the Colegio Nacional
he appears the Law School of the
city of Bogota. There he
had his first work in 1897 with a
con Lugar del juez de los oficiales

There he was appointed Secretary
of National Superior Court, an of
which he held until 1899 during
a time his exceptional authority in
the of constitutional law brought
in 1899 an appointment as Juez
in the B. Superior, who had been
removed in consequence of the
numerous uprisings of that year in

Catamarca, Provisional Federal Governor of the Province. A similar appointment carried him to San Juan during the Intervention of 1907.

Upon frequent and persistent requests, Dr. Frías retired from the bench to occupy the post of Counsel to the Buenos Aires and Rosario and the Central Argentine Railroads of which, on the resignation of Guillermo White, he became President of the local Board of Directors, serving also on the Directorate of the Pacific Railroad, a position which he continues to hold.

Dr. Frías is a charter member of the Bar Association. He has written a number of legal works: *Recapitulación de leyes y códigos de justicia federal dictadas hasta el 30 de junio de 1905, concordadas y anotadas*, an important contribution to Argentine legal bibliography; *Código Penal y de procedimientos en lo criminal ante la Justicia Federal de la Capital y territorios nacionales*, Buenos Aires, 1904, and a *Repertorio de Derecho comercial*.

GÓMEZ

CARLOS F. GÓMEZ

Lawyer; public official.

os F. GÓMEZ, was born in 1867
ty of Santa Fé, where he receiv-
early education. Later he en-
e Law School of the University
os Aires and there obtained his
te in 1889.

nning to his native province, he
the field of journalism in which
ed until his election as National
in 1898. This post he held until
ring which time he served on
islative Committee of which he
Secretary in 1899, and the Com-
on Legislation. Among the bills
e presented during this period
e for the authentication of docu-
y the Provincial Courts of Ap-

peal and one on exemptions and pensions.

In 1903 he retired from the Legislature to make a voyage to Europe, but in 1910 he was again elected Deputy. During this term of office he served on the Committee on Judicial Investigations, was active in the discussions of modifications in the Mining Code, and presented bills for the legal representation in Argentina of foreign stock companies, the establishment of schools in Rosario and Rafaela, and the naturalization of foreigners. In 1913, although his term of office did not expire until the following year, he retired to accept the appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile offered him by President Sáenz Peña, a post which he occupied until 1919.



Rafael Herrera Vegas

HERRERA VEGAS

AEL HERRERA VEGAS

Lawyer; land-owner.

HERRERA VEGAS, the son of Herrera Vegas, a Venezuelan, in 1868 in Caracas but was in Buenos Aires at the Law the University from which he his degree of Doctor in 1892 iesis on *Derechos hereditarios ier casada.*

he began his career as practicney and soon afterwards rei appointment on the Consultmittee in Buenos Aires of the rgentine Bank Council; this wed by an appointment as Prethe Provincial Mortgage Banks Aires; he also served on the te of the Provincial Bank, and e became President of the Na-

tional Mortgage Bank, a position he held until the current year, 192

In 1913 he was made Counsel to the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires where at the present time he holds the chair of Roman Law. He is also Delegate to the Upper University Council from the Faculty of Economic Sciences.

These duties, however, have not prevented him from taking an active interest in stock-raising, and the *Lamana*s ranch which he owns with his brother Dr. Marcelino Herrera is a model establishment which has produced many prize-winning animals.



José León Pagano

JOSÉ LEÓN PAGANO

Dramatist; teacher; artist.

LEÓN PAGANO, the son of Agustino and Angela Rovissoin, was born the twentieth of January, 1878, in Buenos Aires, but was educated at the Royal Academy of Milan, Italy, and the Buenos Aires Art School.

From 1905 to 1908 he was Professor of Painting in the *Colegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires, and since 1913 has held the Chair of History and Aesthetics in the National Academy of Fine Arts.

A painting by Sr. Pagano, now hung in the National Art Museum in Buenos Aires, received a gold medal at the San Paulo Exposition in 1915.

In 1914 he was made an Honorary

Member of the Royal Academy of Florence.

As a dramatist and theatrical director Sr. Pagano has achieved a prominent position in Argentine literary and artistic circles. Among his plays may be mentioned *Más allá de la vida* and *Almas que luchan* which have enjoyed a notable success both upon the stage and in their printed form. Since 1919 he has acted as Artistic Director of the Pagano-Ducasse Dramatic Company where his efforts have met with favorable comment.

In addition to his dramatic works he is the author of various volumes of criticism, travel and other essays, which include *El santo, el filósofo y el artista*, 1918; *La balada de los sueños*, *Al través de la España literaria*, *La ofrenda*, and *Bárbaros y europeos*.



Otros Amigos de Argelia

INÉS DORREGO DE UNZUÉ

Philanthropist.

[NÉS DORREGO DE UNZUÉ, the daughter of Luis Dorrego and Enriqueta Lea, whose names are to be found in eight pages of Argentina's history, was born on the twenty-seventh of May, 70, in the city of Buenos Aires. There she was educated at home by private teachers.

She married Saturnino J. Unzué, but has no children and has been free therefore to devote herself to works of charity and beneficence in which she is done distinguished service: she is a member of many charitable societies and a generous supporter of asylums, schools and institutions for the sick and the poor; for a number of years she has been active in the United

CARLOS MANUEL RAMALLO

*Railroad manager; t
cher.*

CARLOS MANUEL RAMALLO, the son Dionisio Ramallo and Zenobia Rodriguez, was born in the city of Córdoba on the second of July, 1873. His early education was received in the Colegio Nacional of Buenos Aires, from which he entered the Engineering School of the University and received the degree of Civil Engineer in 1896.

While still a student in 1891 he was appointed Clerk of the Section on Proceedings of the Criminal Court under Dr. Ramón Pizarro, from which he passed, after an interval of a year and half, to serve under Dr. Ramón T. Igúredo, at that time Judge of the Commercial Court. Six months later he

RAMALLO	925
<p>the appointment of Assistant to ation Commission of the Fede- tal.</p> <p>reater portion of Sr. Ramallo's , however, has been in the field ad administration in which he many positions of importance: he was appointed Inspector in road Administration where he ntil the following year when he Technical Inspector of Roads Engineer of the Second Class. 1st, 1896, he became a member National Board of Engineers in apacity he served on the Com- for the study of the Bolivian . With the completion of this esumed his duties in the Admi- n office where he became En- of the First Class in 1898 and Chief in the following year. he was appointed Chief Engi- charge of construction of the dine Railraod from La Toma to lores with the completion of 1 1905 he became General Ma-</p>	
ND MONOGRAPHS	V

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n office where he became En-
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he was appointed Chief Engi-
charge of construction of the
dine Railraod from La Toma to
lores with the completion of
1 1905 he became General Ma-

ND MONOGRAPHS

nager of the line. In 1908 he was made Manager *pro tem.* of the North Central Railroad from which he passed two years later to the post of Chief Engineer of the National Railroad Administration Office. In June 1910 he accepted the appointment of Chief of Railroad Development, a post which he resigned in 1917 to become General Railroad Manager, until his retirement from public life in the following year.

In conjunction with his active public duties Sr. Ramallo has held since 1915 the chair of Transportation and Rates in the School of Economics of the University.

He is the author of many treatises on subjects related to his profession, including his *Memoria sobre el valor económico de la zona ferroviaria dependiente de Rosario y su crecimiento eventual debido a la construcción del puerto,* which was submitted as a report of his investigation of this question at the request of the National Government.

CLEMENTE ONELLI

Naturalist; teacher.

CLEMENTE ONELLI the son of Victor and Ester Guidi was born in on the twenty-second of August, le studied in the Royal Lyceum i of Rome from 1877 to 1885 1886 took a brief course under ulty of Sciences of Rome.

ame to Argentina and in 1888 ed in charge of the geological of the Museum of La Plata. he made many journeys for pose of obtaining information

Museum; in 1896 he was at to the commission for settling ndary dispute between Argenti Chile and became general secre this commission which position until 1902; in the following year

he was in charge of the Bureau of Information on Public Lands under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, and in 1904 he was appointed Professor in the *Colegio Nacional* and Director of the Zoological Garden, a post which he still retains.

Besides his numerous articles and pamphlets, he has published the following: *Trepando los Andes*, 1904; *Atlas de mamíferos argentinos*, 1913, in collaboration; *Hagiografía argentina*, 1915; *Alfombras y tejidos criollos*, 1916. He is the editor and leading contributor to the *Revista del Jardín Zoológico*, of which sixteen volumes have appeared.

He organized the company *Onelli Limitada* which specializes in the manufacture of hand-made carpets with original native decorations.





Pascual de Rozatis

CUAL DE ROGATIS

Musician.

DE ROGATIS, the son of Víctor Rogatis and Filomena Porcella, emigrated from Italy with their children in 1883 and settled in Argentina, first in Naples on the seventeenth of August 1881.

He entered the Conservatory of Buenos Aires where he studied under Carlos Marchal, Julian Williams, Melani and Díaz Alarcón. In 1896 he obtained his diploma as Supplementary Teacher of the violin; in 1898 he received the highest honors for his musical ability at the Conservatory; in 1899 he won first honors in music; in 1902, the highest honor in orchestral composition, and in 1904 highest honors for musical criticism.

In 1904 he was named Senior Instructor of Music at the Conservatory and the same year became a member of governing board of the school; in 1911 he was placed in charge of the musical programmes of the National Center Exposition, and at the present time is a teacher in the Normal School and the National Institute for the Blind.

He has received many marks of appreciation in his profession and has distinguished himself both as an instrumentalist and a composer.

Among his compositions which have been received with favor are *Afío Zeto*, *tragedia griega* presented in Colon theatre in 1915 and *Huemaca, drama lírico* in 1916, which has been presented in various opera houses throughout South America and in Rome under the personal direction of the author. He has also written organ music which met with the general approval of critics who have especially praised *Oratorio laico* and *Paisaje otoñal*.

ANGEL H. ROFFO

Physician.

H. ROFFO, the son of Juan born in 1882 in Buenos Aires was educated in the schools of the University. There he won as Doctor in 1910 and was the Medical School prize for on *El Cáncer* which was furthered by publication at the ex-
ie University.
fo had already, while a stu-
shed another paper on cells
forth made Cancer his spe-

rapid advancement in his and held many posts of im-
the National Department of he Medical School, the Mu-
Spanish Hospitals. He is at

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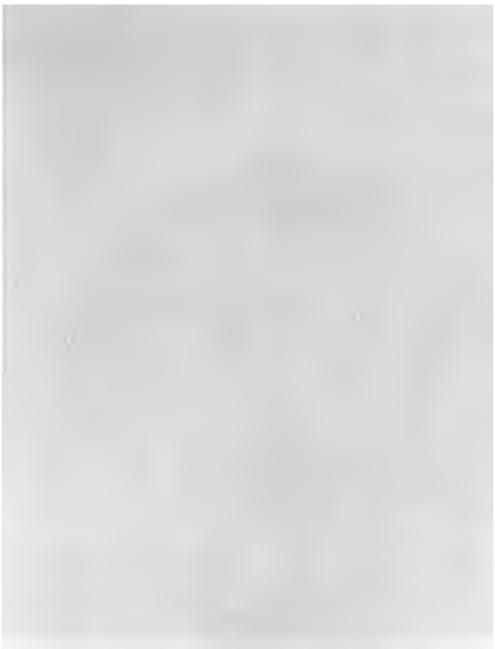
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present substitute-Profesor of Pathological Anatomy in the Medical School

The list of his publications is a one, and includes several works on one of which the most important is *cer experimental*, Buenos Aires, 19

V

HISPANIC NOTES





Julián Barraqueró

ULIÁN BARRAQUERO

Lawyer.

IN BARRAQUERO, the son of Francisco Barraquero and Gertrudis Gutiérrez, was born in the year 1856 in the city of Mendoza and had his early education at the *Colegio Nacional* of his city, but in 1874 he entered the school of the University of Buenos Aires from which he received his degree in 1878 with a thesis on *Examen y práctica de la ley constitucional argentina* which won the praise of the jury.

Returning to his native province he was in 1879 appointed Teacher in the *Colegio Nacional* of Mendoza, and elected the same year Provincial Minister of the Interior and of Finance, a position which he held until 1881 when, in

company with Dr. Moisés Lucio founded *El Ferrocarril*. During his term of office he was influential in the revision of the constitution, the enactment of laws for irrigation, freedom of the press, primary education, and the production of annual reports.

On leaving the Ministry he returned to his professorial duties until he received an appointment as Judge of the Criminal Court of the Province of Buenos Aires in 1883. Since that time he has held many public offices of importance; in 1885 he was appointed First Judge of the Civil and Commercial Court of Buenos Aires, serving on the Commission for Revising the Constitution which drew up the present constitution of the Province; in 1890 he again became Minister of Finance of Mendoza; he was a member of the Civic Convention at Rosario; in 1892 he became Provincial Deputy for Mendoza, and in 1895 Governor of the same province.

In 1898 he went to Buenos Aires

ial Deputy, an office which he held until 1910, serving on important committees, including the Legislative Committee in 1899, the Finance Committee in 1901, and the Committee on Works in 1902-04. He was responsible for the introduction of laws to protect the wine industry, to reorganize the Argentine National Bank and the Central Mortgage Bank, to create Federal Courts of Appeal; and to provide for the registration of property. He was instrumental in bringing about the Commercial Treaty with Chile in 1909.

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FRANCISCO LATZINA

Statistician

FRANCISCO LATZINA was born in the city of Brun, Moravia, on the second of April, 1843, but soon after his birth his parents removed to Buenos Aires where he grew up and was educated.

The public services of Dr. Latzina began in 1872 when he was appointed Instructor in Mathematics in the *Teatro Nacinal* of Catamarca; in 1873 and 1874, he was Assistant in Astronomy at the Observatory in Córdoba and in 1875 Lecturer in Mathematics at the School of Mining in Catamarca; from 1876 to 1880 he was Professor of Mathematics at the University of Córdoba and from 1880 to 1916, a period of thirty-six years, he has been in charge of the National Bureau of Statistics.

had important duties in relation
nsus: he was one of the direc-
ie census of 1881 of the provin-
enos Aires, of the school-census
of the Republic, of the census
f the city of Buenos Aires, of
is of National Property in 1888
a leading part in the census of
rs up to 1916.

a member of the National
of Sciences of Córdoba, Ho-
Member of the Royal English
il Society, Member of the
nical Society of Paris, of the
onal Institute of Statistics, of
mercial Geographical Society
, of the Statistical Society of
nd Corresponding Member of
onal Historical Society of Ve-
and of many other Historical
raphical societies.

Paris Exposition in 1889, he
rded a Gold Medal and two
edals for his works and at the
Exposition he received a diplo-
medal; he has received foreign

decorations—the Iron Crown of Austria-Hungary, and the Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus of Italy; he is also an official of the French Academy and has the Honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Córdoba.

As a writer, Dr. Latzina has published pamphlets on many subjects and is the author of the following books: *Censo escolar de la República Argentina correspondiente a 1883*; *Virutas y astillas*, 2 volumes, 1885, 1889; *Géographie de la République Argentine*, Paris, 1890; *L'agriculture et l'élevage dans la République Argentine*, Paris, 1889; *La mortalidad en 18 ciudades argentinas*, 1890; *Diccionario geográfico argentino*, third edition, 1899, and *Suplemento al Diccionario geográfico argentino*, third edition, 1908.





Ángel Estrada

ANGEL ESTRADA

Man of letters.

ANGEL ESTRADA was born in Buenos Aires on the twentieth of September, 1872, of distinguished family. He is the son of Angel Estrada, nephew of José Manuel Estrada, the famous Catholic leader, and descendant of Don Santiago de Liniers, Count of Buenos Aires and Viceroy of Río de la Plata—the region which is now Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay—who was shot by the Argentines in the revolutionary struggles of 1810.

Angel Estrada was educated in his native city and received his degree of Doctor of Laws in the University. Soon afterwards he began to teach in the *Colegio Nacional* of Buenos Aires and has continued there until the present time. Meanwhile, in 1914, he was elected a

member of the Academy of Philosophy and Letters in the University of Buenos Aires and in 1918 was chosen a member of the Council.

Apart from this academic relation, Dr. Estrada has no distractions from the literary life which he has chosen and which has borne fruit in a worthy list of books. The first volume which came from his pen was, as is natural, a book of verse, *Ensayos*. This was followed by *Cuentos*, a collection of tales, and *Los espejos*, a second book of verse. In 1900 he issued *El color y la piedra*, in 1902, *Formas y espíritus*, and in 1903 *La voz del Nilo*, three books of travel; in 1906 he published *Redención* and in 1910, *La Ilusión*, two novels; in 1911 he issued two other volumes, *Caleidoscopio* and *Visión de paz*, after which he produced three more novels—*Cadoreto*, in 1914, *Las tres gracias*, in 1916, and *El triunfo de las rosas*, in 1918. In addition he has published two other volumes of verse, *Alma nómada* in 1902 and *Huetor armonioso*, in 1908.

JANO DE VEDIA Y MITRE*Writer; teacher.*

JANO DE VEDIA y 'MITRE, the son of the famous statesman, sold author Bartolomé Mitre, was born in 1880 in the city of Buenos Aires educated in her University. He received his degree as Doctor of Law in 1903 on presenting a thesis *El régimen del Ministerio* to his distinguished grandfather stood

years later he was appointed teacher in the High School of Command and in 1908 won the post of substitute-Professor of History in the University where he now holds also the posts of substitute-Professor of Constitutional Law in the Law School and Professor of the Interpretation

of the Constitution in the School of Economics.

Dr. de Vedia y Mitre is the author *Cuestiones de educación y de crít* 1907; *El deán Funes en la historia gentina*, 1909; *Historia argentina*, 1911; *El gobierno del Uruguay*, 1917.

RAWSON DE DELLEPIANE

Physician.

RAWSON DE DELLEPIANE, the Argentine woman to receive the first Doctor in Medicine, and one of the leaders in the women's movement in the Republic, was educated in Buenos Aires and there won her degree in University in 1892 when she presented her thesis on *La higiene de la*

as serving as a student in the Hospital at the time of the Revolution of 1890 and rendered valuable service to the Revolutionary cause by aiding the wounded. When she obtained permission at her first attempt to enter the Park, where several had been killed or wounded, she was one of the members of the staff of the

Clinical Hospital to accompany her and thus succeeded and there gave aid so noteworthy that Leandro N. Alem, the leader of the revolutionists, sent her a gold watch and a letter of thanks as an expression of appreciation.

In 1891 she was married to Doctor Manuel Dellepiane, a fellow student at the University.

In 1912 she was appointed School Physician: she has served for nine years in the National Department of Hygiene, and she has held the position of School Inspector. She has also taken an effective part in reforms: to her is due the establishment of the Vacation Colony in Uspallata, the improvement of the hours of school attendance, and practical instruction in domestic economy.

In 1910, in one of the Centenary Congresses, she proposed the revision of those sections of the Civil Code which refer to women's rights.





Francisco Lavelle

LAVALLE

945

FANCISCO P. LAVALLE

Chemist; teacher.

CISCO P. LAVALLE grew up and educated in the city of Buenos Aires he studied in the now extinct of the Humanities, in the *Colegio* and in the Medical School University where he received his of Doctor in Pharmacy on pre-a thesis entitled *Las aguas co-de la ciudad de Buenos Aires.* founded and was the first Head of mical Department in the National of Health; he was Head of mical Laboratory of the Army, hat in the Water Department of Aires. He has served as Presi-several occasions of the Society macists; he has been vice-Presi-the Sanitary Board, and Sanitary er of the Argentine Scientific

ND MONOGRAPHS

V

Society; he served on the Commissions on the Argentine Pharmacopia, on Refuse and Cremating Plantas, and on Animal Foods; he represented his country in the Chemical Congresses of Russia in 1906, of London in 1909 and in the White Cross Congresses of Paris and Rome in 1909.

Dr. Lavalle has had a long career as a teacher, beginning in the *Colegio Nacional* and continuing in the Medical School where he teaches Analytic Chemistry; he is also a member of the Academy of the Veterinary School which he has served as a member of the Council, vice-Dean and as its representative in the Upper Council of the University.

In addition to many scientific monographs, he has written several text-books, such as his *Manual de química inorgánica* and *Manual de análisis clínicos, químicos y biológicos*. His *Estudio químico sobre el fermento del cardo de Castilla* was awarded a Gold Medal by the Medical Faculty.

HUMBERTO CANALE

*Civil Engineer;
teacher.*

HUMBERTO CANALE was born in 1876 in the city of Buenos Aires where he studied at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University, from which he graduated in 1896 with the degree of Civil Engineer. Having completed his studies at the University he entered immediately on the practice of his profession, taking at the same time the position of Assistant Engineer of Public Works. He served on a special committee to improve the navigation of the Upper Paraná River. He was later in charge of the installation of luminous buoys on the same river.

In 1908 he was made Chief Engineer of the Buenos Aires Port works, in which his extensive knowl-

ledge and ability were so well demonstrated that he was soon appointed Director General of Navigation and Ports.

In addition to these activities, Sr. Sinalle has held for many years the post of Assistant Professor of Agriculture and Hydraulics in the Engineering School of the University of which he is also a Counsellor.

He is the author of many papers and reports on irrigation and port construction, including a paper presented at the Latin-American Scientific Congress at Santiago, Chile, to which he was a delegate.

JOSÉ MARÍA VEGA

Lawyer; public man.

MARÍA VEGA was born in 1874 in Buenos Aires, and was educated there at the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Laws in 1898.

At the end of the year 1901, the United Parties elected him Provincial Deputate to the legislature of Buenos Aires, which he became a member of the Legislative Committee appointed to draw up the Constitution; in the following year he was made a member of the Legislative Committee, and in 1903 he was made a member of the Finance and Revenue Committees; in 1905 he was re-elected to the legislature and continued on the Finance Com-

mittee, and in 1906 served as President of the Chamber.

He took an earnest interest in education: he was a member of the Council of Education of the Province and later vice-President of this; subsequently he became Director General of the schools of the Province and while he held this office no less than 312 new schools were opened and 198 new school-houses were built throughout the Province.

In 1908 Dr. Vega was elected National Deputy for the Province of Buenos Aires and during his first term in Congress was made a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations; this year also he introduced a bill which became law, providing for the appropriation of 500,000 pesos for the building of new school-houses; in 1910, he was again elected National Deputy and became a member of the Finance Committee; among other legislation introduced by him was a bill to regulate the promotion of teachers and officers; in 1911 and 1912 he was again elected vice-President of the Chamber.

Vega is one of the most noted
practising to-day before the Ar-
cours. He has had charge of
important legal cases and for a
period was consulting attorney for
aco de la Nación, a position which
gued in order to become a candi-
or Congress in 1920.

JULIO R. CASTIÑEIRAS

Engineer

JULIO R. CASTIÑEIRAS was born 1887 in Buenos Aires and received education there in the National Industrial School and the School of Science of the University, from which he graduated in 1910 with the degree of Civil Engineer.

In 1908, while still a student, he made substitute-Professor of Mathematics, and in 1909 was given a permanent appointment to that chair which he continues to hold, giving courses also in Physics and Thermodynamics; in 1911 he became substitute-Professor of Brick and Roof Construction in the University; in 1914 he was appointed Professor of Iron and Reinforced Concrete Construction in the School of Sci-

University of La Plata; he also
as substitute-Professor of the
of Elasticity in the School of
es of the University of Buenos

ng this period his interests and
es led him into public life where
held many important positions:
he was appointed Architect in
pervising Architect's Office, hold-
so the appointment of General
tor of Architecture, a title equiva-
that of vice-Director; from 1912
he was Chief Architect, serving
3 on the Argentine Electro-tech-
Commission. In 1915 he was made
of Inspection of the Supervision
ctrical, Mechanical and Illumina-
stallations, where his accomplish-
resulted in his appointment as
or General.

Castiñeiras is the author of *Ter-
mica y Tecnología del calor* (2
1909, and of many articles on
al subjects.

JULIO A. ROCA*Lawyer; public man.*

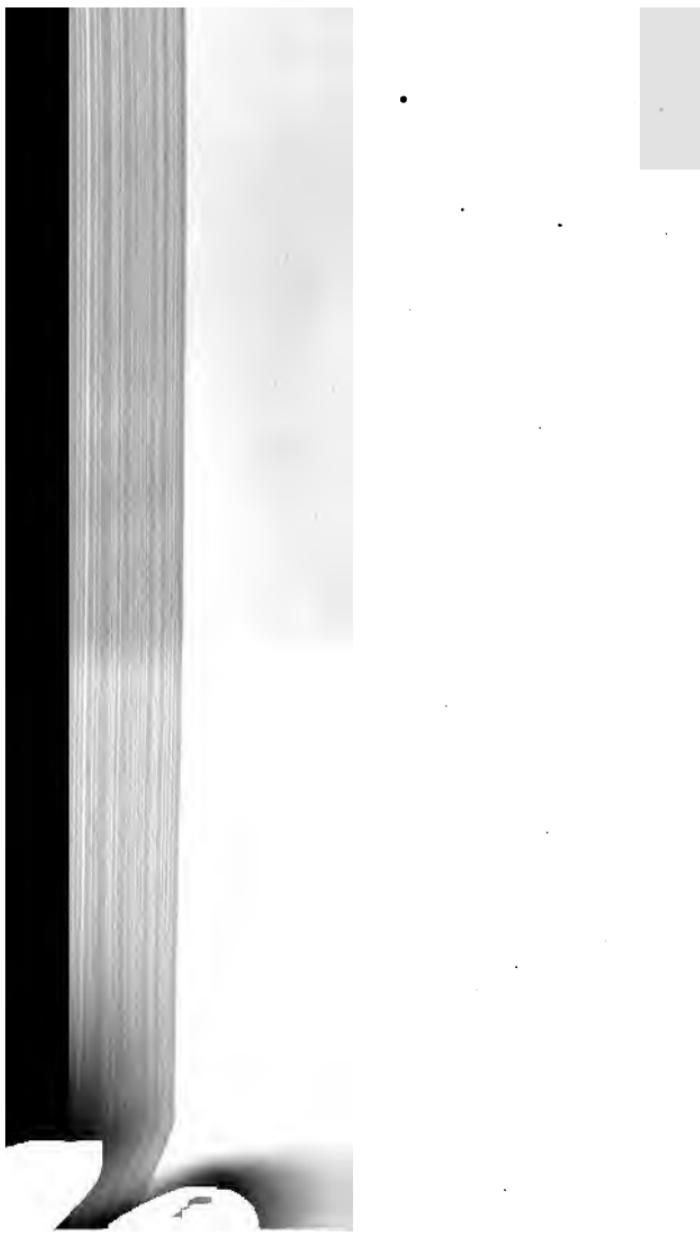
JULIO A. ROCA, the son of General Julio A. Roca, was born in 1873 in the city of Córdoba where he attended the *Colegio Nacional*, won his Bachelor's degree and entered the Law School of the University of Buenos Aires, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1895.

On leaving the University, he engaged in the practice of the law, interesting himself especially in corporation law.

In 1904 he was elected National Deputy from Córdoba, a position in which he served for three successive terms. The talent and ability which he displayed during this period were rewarded by his election in 1916 as National Senator from the same province which he continues to represent.



Julio A. Roca



ENRIQUE M. MOSCA

Public official; lawyer.

ENRIQUE M. Mosca, the son of Gabriel Mosca and Angela Colombo, was born on the fifteenth of July, 1880, in Santa Fé and was educated there in the *Colegio de la Inmaculada Concepción* and the Provincial University, receiving his Doctorate in Law and Social Sciences in 1906, with a thesis on *Letras de cambio en el derecho comercial*, which won him an appointment as Academician of the University.

On completing his studies he entered upon the practice of the law which he continued until his election as Provincial Deputy in 1912. This was followed by appointment as Provincial Minister of Agriculture and Public Instruction and

later as Provincial Minister of State, a post which he held until 1916.

In 1918 he was elected National Deputy from Santa Fé and served as a Member of the Committees on Codes and Estimate; in 1920 he was elected Governor of the Province.

PEDRO CHUTRO

Surgeon.

PEDRO CHUTRO, one of the foremost surgeons of South America, was educated at the University of Buenos Aires and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904 on presenting a thesis on *Fractura de la extremidad inferior del húmero en los niños*.

He served for a time as Surgeon in the Alvarez Hospital; in 1909 he was appointed substitute-Professor of Operative Medicine; from this he passed to the chair of Clinical Surgery, of which in 1919 he was made titular Professor.

The Great War afforded an opportunity for the full display of his exceptional abilities, until that time hardly realized even by himself. When the war broke out in 1914, he volunteered his

services and was assigned to the Hospital in the *Liceo Buffon* in Paris. There he soon disclosed both professional and administrative talents of a high order. Within a brief period he had under his charge hospitals with a capacity of a thousand beds and was conducting great numbers of major operations; during 1915 these operations were more than 1100 in number, in 1917 hardly less and were attended with notable success.

In September, 1918, Dr. Chutro returned to Buenos Aires and was greeted with many demonstrations of respect and admiration.





Joaquín S. Anchorena

JUIN S. ANCHORENA

*Lawyer; land-owner;
public man.*

J. S. ANCHORENA, the son of de Anchorena and Mercedes s born in 1878 in Buenos Ai-ucated there by private tutors, hool of the Saviour and the where he obtained his degree of Laws in 1900.

red at once on the practice of n this joining his brothers To-fanuel Anchorena—and on the nt of his extensive landed in the Province of Buenos the Pampa Central.

he accepted the candidacy for d was elected to the National where he made a highly credit-1 as a legislator, introducing

among other projects of law a bill for the construction of the cable from Puerto Madryn to Punta Delgada in the Azores and a bill for the protection of the agricultural interests.

In 1911 he resigned his seat in Congress to accept the position of Mayor of Buenos Aires in which he accomplished public works of great utility, such as the first Subway on Avenida de Mayo, widening various streets and avenues, the Torcuato Alvear Hospital, the Villa Crespo Market and the establishment of the street fairs or free markets which have been of much benefit to the poor of the city.

In 1916 Dr. Anchorena was appointed by President Yrigoyen, Provincial Governor of the Province of Entre Ríos, but felt obliged to resign the post on account of the nature of the instructions which he received after assuming office.

He has been associated with a number of movements for the advancement of agriculture: in 1909 he entered in the character of Counsel the *Defensa Agrí-*

branch of the Department of Agriculture organized to combat plagues, rats, insects and other enemies of man. Soon afterwards he was chosen Vice-President, and in 1915, President of the organization; he is one of the founders of the *Sociedad Rural Argentina*, an association composed of the landowners, and he is President of the *Asociación del Trabajo*, the association of employers which represents the interests of capital in the country. Anchorena has also been sought after by the University; he has long been a member of the Council of Agricultural Engineers, and in 1917 he was elected Dean and in 1918 re-elected. His great influence is due to the value of his experience and counsel.

JUAN A. DOMINGUEZ

Chemist; botanist

JUAN A. DOMÍNGUEZ was born on the twenty-first of May, 1876, in the province of Buenos Aires. He specialized in chemistry and later on studied his subject in the polytechnic schools of France and Germany. He did not remain abroad sufficiently long to obtain a degree, but he received an honorary degree from the University of Buenos Aires in 1919.

In 1899, he was appointed substitute Professor in Pharmacology at the University. In the following year he established, under the Faculty of Medicine, the Institute of which he became first director. To-day the Botanic Department has more than 50,000 different specimens of vegetables, woods,

the best and most complete
on of the kind in South America;
Dr. Domínguez was appointed
te-Professor and in 1914, Profes-
ice 1918 he has represented the
of Medicine in the Upper Coun-
he University.

oo, he obtained the *Félix de Azar-*
e for the best work on Medical
History and in 1905 the Inter-
Academy of Botany conferred
the International Scientific Me-
is a member of the Botanical
phical Institute of Le Mens, of
société Chimique de France, of the
l Commission for the control of
ne pharmacy, of the Commission
entine Flora, etc.

has published numerous articles,
ater part of which have appeared
Trabajos del Instituto de Botáni-
farmacología. He has also written
among which are *Datos para la*
médica argentina (1902 vol. I,
l. II), and *Apuntes de Botánica*
1904, in collaboration. He has

begun, under the title *Investigaciones fitoquímicas*, the systematic study Argentine flora from a chemical stand-point.

ERFECTO ARAYA

Lawyer; official.

O ARAYA, the son of Ramón
Elisa de Velasco, was born
the city of Rosario, but went
early age to the famous Cole-
e Inmaculate Conception of
in which so many of the
en of the Province have been
There he obtained the Bache-
e and passed on to the Uni-
Buenos Aires which granted
le of Advocate in 1896.

t back at once to his native
and obeying a strong desire,
journalism, writing for the two
newspapers of Rosario, *La Ca-
a Reacción*. In 1898 his career
list was interrupted by the
var with Chile which led him,

in company with many other young men, to enlist as volunteers. He was appointed Second in Command of the Fifth Regiment and was ready to march when the skies cleared, amicable relations with Chile were resumed and the volunteers returned to their peaceful occupations.

He took up his pen again, but before the end of the year was appointed Secretary to Dr. Benjamín Figueroa, Provisional Governor of La Rioja. He served also for a short time on the Superior Court of the province, having charge of the organization of the local courts, and this task finished, returned to Rosario, to journalism and the law.

In 1908 President Figueroa Alcorta appointed him on the Committee to Investigate the Customs House of Buenos Aires and in 1911 he was made Counsel of the Customs House.

He had been a member of the Radical Party for years and in 1914 was made the party candidate for Deputy. His candidacy was successful, he was elected served his full term and in 1919 was

nted Provisional Governor (*Interventor*) of Mendoza where he succeeded in restoring normal conditions.

In addition to his copious contributions to the press, he is the author of *Entarios a la Constitución nacional*. Buenos Aires, 1906.

ROSA GARCIA COSTA

Poetess.

Rosa García Costa, the daughter of Joaquín García and Rosa Costa, was born in the city of Saladillo, Province of Buenos Aires, in October, 1892. Her elementary education was begun in 1900, but was interrupted in 1905, after which, through her own efforts alone, she acquired a literary knowledge which enabled her to become a teacher of literature in the Normal School of Saladillo and to write two excellent books of poems—*La simple canción*, 1918, and *La ronda de las horas*, 1920.

The poetry of Señorita García Costa has been very highly praised by critics, who declare that she has the gifts of the true poet—imagination and the power of words.



Rosa García Bosta



JUAN A. BIBILONI

Lawyer; teacher.

A. BIBILONI was born on the 1st of April, 1860, in Buenos Aires he began his education in 1 School, continued in the Eu- cademy and entered the Uni- here he won his degree of Doc- ws in 1881.

Began to practise his profession office of Dr. Ezequiel Pereyra. e foremost lawyers of the capi- as appointed to be City Attor- Barracas and member of the He collaborated also with Sen- óbulo del Valle, with whom he close friendship, in preparing ect for Military Governors s accepted by Congress and is In 1893, when Senator del

Valle became Minister of War, he appointed Dr. Bibiloni Auditor of the War Department. Somewhat later, when Dr. Lucio V. López was Provisional Governor of Buenos Aires, he was appointed Counsel to the Loan Bank.

But none of these public functions satisfied him and he resigned, declining similar tasks, to devote himself to his private practice and to the chair of Civil Law in the University to which he had been appointed. In 1907, at the insistence of President Figueroa Alcorta, he accepted the post of Minister of Justice and Education, but in a few months resigned on finding obstacles placed in the way of the University reform which he proposed. He withdrew at the same time from his post in the faculty of the University and retired to private life.

JOSÉ JUAN BIEDMA

Teacher; historian.

JUAN BIEDMA, the son of Juan Biedma, was born on the twenty-fourth of July, 1864, in Buenos Aires. He was educated there in the city school and the Military Academy which he, however, without finishing the

had a somewhat adventurous life. He was employed for a time in a medical house in Montevideo, but, when the Revolution of that year broke out, he besought his father, then Captain of the Eighteenth Division, to permit him to join the revolution. His father, who had resigned from the army to do so. Father and two brothers entered the movement and

ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

when it failed all lost their posts. afterwards José Juan Biedma enlisted in a cavalry regiment of the regulars and served for six years on the frontier being for part of the time adjutant to General Lorenzo Wintter and sharing the campaign which definitely established the national authority in Patagonia and the Andine valleys.

Then began his journalistic career during a temporary retirement from the army he established a newspaper *Pueblo* in the town of Patagones. In 1888 began the publication of *El Científico Militar*, a literary periodical which ceased to appear in 1889 when Biedma returned to Buenos Aires; there in 1890 he engaged in publishing and editing the magazine *La Bachillería del soldado*, a fortnightly magazine devoted to the interests of the soldiers and supplied to them gratis for two years; he was a member of the staff of *El Porvenir Militar*.

ls, in 1894, accepted the post of *La Revista Nacional*. me he had entered on another his activities: in 1892 he had ointed legal representative of of Patagones at the Capital ined a post as instructor in *nio Nacional*, where he conti- each the History of Argenti- e same period he was also ap- Keeper of the National Ar- post which likewise he retains present, and in which he has f the publication of national s.

dition to innumerable articles daily and periodical press, Sr. has published the following 'cionario Biográfico argentí- volume only, in collaboration A. Pillado, 1897; *La crónica del río Negro; Suárez y Ola-* *tlas histórico de la República a.*

ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

ALBERTO BLANCAS

Diploma

ALBERTO BLANCAS, the son of Manuel Blancas, Professor in the Medical School, and Carmina Vargas, born on the sixteenth of June, 1858, in Buenos Aires. There also he was educated and gained his degree as Advocate in the University in 1882.

Five years earlier, when he was a youth of eighteen, he had discovered his vocation for the diplomatic career and obtained a post in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There he rose step by step until in 1881 he had reached the rank of Sub-Secretary of State. In the following year, on taking his degree in the Law School, he began the practice of the law and was counsel for the defence in the celebrated "Haupt Case".



Alberto J. Hancar



he secured the release of his German. Soon afterwards Dr. was appointed First Secretary in Berlin and his diplomatic career began: in 1884 he transferred to the Legation in where he served for a time as *d'affaires*; in 1888 he was sent to Madrid as First Secretary after a few months returned to Buenos Aires to serve in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In 1900 he resigned his post to devote himself to politics: his first step share in establishing the daily *El Globo* of which for two years one of the editors; he then appointment, with the approval Senate, as *Director General de Fiscales*, serving as administrator of lands in dispute and judge in action brought upon such lands: he was elected Deputy for the constituency of Buenos Aires.

From this post his political career continued before his term in Congress

closed, he was appointed Secretary to the special mission to Bolivia headed by Sr. Rocha; on the retirement of Sr. Rocha, Dr. Blancas was transferred to Chile where he remained several years during a period full of difficulty for diplomacy because of the constant recurrence of the vexed question of boundaries. He was able to contribute toward the solution of the question and in 1898, at La Punta de Atacama, signed a convention for the delimitation of the frontier.

In 1904 he was appointed Minister to the Holy See and acted as Delegate to the Postal Congress held in Rome. Some time later he was transferred to Brussels where he lent notable services during the Great War and where he still retains his post.

Dr. Blancas has written much for the daily press and for the reviews; he is a lover of the drama and an enthusiastic art-collector; he is the author of *Un viaje a Bolivia*, Santiago de Chile, 1900.

BOMAN	977
ERIC BOMAN <i>Archaeologist.</i>	
BOMAN, the son of L. E. Bo- o was then Manager of the ld copper mines of Stora Kop- and Catalina Angman, was the fifth of June, 1867, in Fa- den. There also he gained his cation and when he was young botany with special interest; t later, after he fell under lived a while in Argentina of the extraordinary pre-His- mains in the region of Cata- nd gave himself to archaeo- 19 he acquired Argentine citiz- de many excavations on his own	
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ERIC BOMAN*Archaeologist.*

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mains in the region of Cata-
nd gave himself to archaeo-

19 he acquired Argentine citiz-
de many excavations on his own

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account in Catamarca and also in Tucumán, made a thorough study of chronicles of the Conquest for references to the remains, and cooperated in archaeological expeditions: in 1901-1902 he was a member of the Swedish scientific expedition headed by Bror Erland Nordenskjold which made investigations in the provinces of Salta, Jujuy and in Bolivia; in 1903 and 1904 he was a member of the commission sent by the French Ministry of Education to study the archaeology of the Puna and he then examined fairly well in minute detail the vestiges left by the ancient inhabitants of that region as well as of the valleys of Salta.

On the completion of these studies in 1904, he went to Paris to make a exhaustive study of the documents bearing upon the subject. There he remained for several years, with incidental visits to the principal Museums of Europe, studying under the direction of the celebrated Professor Hamy in the *Ecole d'anthropologie* and the *Museum d'Histoire*.

in collecting all the documents
on the pre-Hispanic past of
America.

man has written a score of ar-
d pamphlets upon the archae-

Argentina, among which of
interest are *Migrations pré-co-
es dans le nord-ouest de l'Ar-*
Paris, 1915, and *Las ruinas de*
lenos Aires, 1916; he has pub-
o an extensive work *Antiquités*
gion andine de la République
e et du désert d'Atacama, 2
is, 1908. This book was award-
ombart prize by the Institute
(*Academie des Inscriptions*
Lettres); it constitutes the
er study of the archaeology
ndine region between parallels
; south and contains a descrip-
he ancient civilizations of the

in preparation a work on the
gy of the Province of La Rio-
on excavations made by him
Argentine Government.

Since 1916 he has been Chief of the Section of Archaeology and Ethnology in the National Museum of History in Buenos Aires.

DIEGO LUIS MOLINARI

Official; writer.

DIEGO LUIS MOLINARI, the son of M. Molinari and Paula Ulasini, Italian parents, was born on the thirtieth September, 1889. He grew up in Buenos Aires, where he had a hard boyhood lived by severe privations, but nevertheless won an education in the *Colegio Osé*, the *Colegio Nacional* and the University where he read Law.

In 1911 he went to the United States and studied at the University of Illinois where he fell under the influence of Professor William S. Robertson and had his interest for historical studies kindled. He was Argentine delegate to the International Students' Conference in Ithaca, in 1913 and thereafter continued travels to Europe.

On his return to Buenos Aires he plunged into political activities: in 1915 he was President of the Radical Students' Club and travelled over the country making speeches for the party. When the Radical victory of 1916 came he was appointed Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs—a post which he still retains.

From this time on his political interests were centred in international relations and university reform and in 1917 he made a long tour through Bolivia, Peru, Chile and Uruguay to further his ideals.

He has been honored by election to learned and scientific societies: in 1915 he was chosen an Honorary Member of the History Section of the University, and in 1916 was made Delegate of the Faculty of Arts to the Scientific Congress of Tucumán.

He has pursued his study of history and his writing has been chiefly in this field: he is the critic of historical works for *Nosotros* and author of *Representa-*

e los hacendados, 1914; *El casamiento y la Nationalité*, 1915; *L'avenir de l'estudio de la traça des terres*; *El gobierno del Perú*, 1916; *Mémoires d'Historia*, 1917; *Bases y formación del espíritu jurídico de Dalmacio Vásquez*, 1920. In addition to these I edited, in 1917, a new edition with introduction, of the *Biblioteca oriental y occidental* of León Pinelo.

JUAN BAUTISTA SEÑORANS

Physician.

JUAN BAUTISTA SEÑORANS was born in 1859 in Buenos Aires and there received his education in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University, which granted him the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1882, with honors, upon the presentation of an experimental thesis on *Vivicauterización del Cerebro*.

Soon after taking his degree, the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires granted him a scholarship to study Biology in Europe, the only case on record since Dr. Pirovano.

On his return to Argentina in 1886 he won, after a contest in which he had as a competitor Doctor Rodríguez de la Torre, the chair of Legal Medicine and Toxicology in the Medical School of

Aires. Some time afterwards he pointed Director of the Publicry of Buenos Aires and *La Pren-* appointed him Director of its nsultation Bureau; in 1895 and was elected a member of the al Council.

April, 1900, he left his multitudi-
ors and made another voyage to
he attended the Paris Exposi-
that year and visited Berlin,
and Turín where he attended the
of noted surgeons; he likewise
England and Switzerland; in the
old Medical School of Turin he
co-worker of Rozzola; in Bolog-
worked with Alussi, and in Flo-
ith Greco.

as been honored by election to
entia Society of Paris; in 1914

Delegate to the Second Latin-
an Medical Congress, in 1918 he
ected Counsellor of the Faculty
icine.

works are: *Conducción nerviosa*
Influencias de la sección de

ciertos nervios sobre los fenómenos de los pulmones y del corazón, a study experimental physiology, and Acción profiláctica del sulfato de quinina en cólera.

LCIDES CALANDRELLI

Jurist; teacher.

DES CALANDRELLI, the son of Calandrelli, an Italian savant, of *Diccionario filológico* who lived for the greater part life in Argentina, was born in the city of Buenos Aires. There also educated in the schools of pital and the University which l him the degree of Doctor of n 1898 on the presentation of a on International Law.

subject has continued to be his terest and occupation; notwithstanding the demands of his law prac- 1902, four years after receiving tree, he published his *Tratado de o Internacional Privado*, which in his appointment the next

year as substitute-Professor of International Law in the University. After ten years of teaching the subject, published *Cuestiones de Derecho internacional privado*, 3 vols. Buenos Aires 1911, 1912 and 1915. He had been pointed in 1909 to teach his subject in the University of La Plata and 1919 was also chosen a member of Council.

Dr. Calandrelli has been honored election to various learned societies including the *Association Littéraire et artistique* of Paris before which he lectured on literary and artistic problems in 1913, *Association Internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle* in France, the *Comité Maritime International* in France, the *Academia de Legislación y Jurisprudencia* of Madrid, and the International Law Association of London.

In 1915 he published *Codificación del Derecho internacional* in Buenos Aires.

ALFREDO ECHAGÜE

Lawyer; public man.

ALFREDO ECHAGÜE, the son of Melchor Echagüe, and Elvira Cordeyro, was born on the twenty-sixth of May, 1872, in the town of San Nicolás, Province of Buenos Aires, but was taken at an early age to the Capital where he was educated in the *Colegio Nacional* and the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

In 1902 he was married to Dolores Santamarina and has four children.

His public life may be said to begin in 1904 with his election to the Provincial Legislature; in 1910 he gained advancement by election for a two-year period to the post of Deputy in the National Congress, to which he was again elected in 1914, having occupied the

post of Provincial Minister of Finance in the interval, and in 1920 he was chosen Deputy for the third time.

Dr. Echagüe has held other important posts and commissions: in 1912 he served as President of the Provincial Bank of Buenos Aires; he was Argentine Delegate to the High International Commission for Uniform Legislation which met in Buenos Aires in 1916; he has also served as vice-President of the Highways Commission and President of the Honorary Commission on Indian Affairs (*Comisión honoraria de Reducción de indios*).





Frank Canner

JUAN P. RAMOS

Teacher; lawyer.

P. RAMOS, the son of Angel J. and Ana R. Valdez, was born twenty-first of August, 1878, in Aires. There also he was educated in the schools of the city and the city which he entered in 1906 and granted him the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Laws in 1912. Ramos has occupied himself in the fields of education and journalism: He began early to write for newspapers, became a member of the staff of *La Unión*, rose to be managing editor and retains until to-day his connection with the paper; in 1916 he accepted the post of Professor of Criminal Law in the University of Buenos Aires; in 1917 he was also appointed

Professor of the History of Civilization and within a year was chosen a member of the National Council of Education.

In addition to his many articles and pamphlets, Dr. Ramos has published the following books: *Historia de la Inscripción primaria en la República Argentina*, 2 vols. Buenos Aires, 1910; *El Poder Ejecutivo en los Estatutos, Actos Reglamentarios y Constituciones de la nación y de las provincias*, Buenos Aires, 1912; *El Derecho público de las provincias argentinas*, 3 vols. already issued and more to come, Buenos Aires, 1914; *La codificación penal argentina*, E. D. T. S. A., Buenos Aires, 1917.

SALINAS	993
JOSÉ SANTOS SALINAS <i>Minister of Education.</i>	
<p>JOSÉ SANTOS SALINAS, the son of Félix Salinas and Adela Escuti was born in Olta in the province of La Rioja on the twenty-second of August, 1870. He received his education in the Teacher's Normal School of the Federal Capital and graduated in 1891. Instead, however, of dedicating himself to the practice of his profession, he began the study of Law in the University where he received the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1905 upon the presentation of a thesis entitled <i>Instrucción primaria y la subvención nacional en las provincias.</i></p> <p>He became assistant-Principal of the evening schools of Buenos Aires in 1892 and Principal in the day school in 1893; and in 1916 was occupying the</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

position of National Inspector of Schools in Jujuy. Since 1902 he has been Lecturer in History and Geography in the Teachers' Normal School of Jujuy.

In politics, Dr. Salinas has always been a strong Radical, having definitely taken sides with this party in 1891, after sharing in the Revolutions of 1890 and 1893. In 1912 he was elected Deputy, but did not accept the office. In 1916 he was appointed Minister of Justice and Public Instruction in the government of President Yrigoyen.

FRANCISCO URIBURU

Journalist; public man.

NCISCO URIBURU was born in Sal-
1 received his early education in
colegio Nacional of his native city.
ceived the degree of Doctor of
from the Faculty of the Law
1 of Buenos Aires in 1895 upon
esentation of a noteworthy thesis
d *De la filiación adulterina*.
rnalism drew him away from the
and he began to write articles of
ichant character in *El País* and
La Mañana, which made him well
1.

ently he undertook to publish *La
'a*, in the columns of which he
ed the present government with
severity that the partisans of the
al Party strongly arraigned him

ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

for what seemed to them an unfriendly attitude.

In 1904, he was elected National Deputy and served on the Committee of Agriculture. He was Minister in the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires in 1913 and when Eduardo Ávalos became Governor, he was confirmed in this office and continued in it during the administration of Juan Ortiz de Rozas. He was a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies of the Democratic Party in the election of 1920, but his party having been defeated he resumed his duties as editor of *La Fronda*, which position he now holds.



—



L. Guiennes

LUÍS GÜEMES

Physician; public man.

GÜEMES, the son of Luis Güemes Mario Castro and grandson of Güemes, Captain of the re-*e Gauchos*, was born in 1857 in ent city of Salta. There he had education in the *Colegio Na-*nd won his bachelor's degree nich, in 1873, he entered the ty of Buenos Aires to study e and distinguished himself so hat he graduated in 1878 with ee of Doctor of Medicine *sum- laude*.

ent on to Paris where similar awaited him and where in the e he won his Doctorate with ark of distinction. He returned os Aires armed with excellent

training and a distinguished reputation to find the way into a successful practice open before him. Seeking no other honors than those of his profession, he devoted himself to his patients and set aside all temptations to political or other advancement, declining such honorable posts as President of the National Council of Hygiene offered him by President Roca as well as elective offices to which he was invited, like that of Governor and Deputy for Salta.

At last, however, in 1907, when he was strongly urged by deputations from his native province, he accepted the nomination and was elected Senator for Salta. Re-elected until 1916 he occupied for several years the post of vice-President of the Senate. At the close of his term he accepted the nomination for the Presidency of the Republic, but withdrew his candidacy long before the election because he found himself out of accord with the course of politics.

He has won the highest esteem of members of his profession and the af-

GÜEMES	999
1 of innumerable patients: as a of respect he was unanimously l in 1912 Dean of the Faculty of ine in which he had already served Member of the Council and Profes- Clinical Medicine.	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

1 of innumerable patients: as a
of respect he was unanimously
l in 1912 Dean of the Faculty of
ine in which he had already served
Member of the Council and Profes-
Clinical Medicine.

AND MONOGRAPHS

DANIEL J. CRANWELL

Physician; surgeon.

DANIEL J. CRANWELL was born on the twelfth of June, 1870, in the city of Buenos Aires, and was educated there in the University where in 1894 he received his degree, with honors, of Doctor of Medicine. The subject of his dissertation was *Fistulas congénitas del cuello*. After receiving his degree, he continued his medical studies in Paris, Berlin and Vienna.

He was a physician in the Clinics Hospital from 1891 to 1893; in 1896 he became assistant surgeon and Head of the Surgical Clinic of Dr. Gandolfo; in the following year he was appointed substitute-Professor of Pathology in the University and Surgeon in the Rawson Hospital which positions he held until

om 1897 to 1908 he gave free in Clinical Surgery; in 1904 he ointed substitute-Professor in Surgery; in 1909 he was ap titular Professor of External y in the Faculty of Medicine, became a member of the Coun as also represented the Council ualty of Medicine in the Upper of the University. Since 1910 een a member of the Academy edical School.

nwell has received many honors eign countries as well as from he was an honorary member Second Scientific Congress of erica in Montevideo in 1901, ench College of Surgery, 1904, f the Review of the Argentine Society, 1906, Correspondent of ty of Surgery of Paris and of lemy of Medicine of Paris in addition to his medical activities well is also a Director of the ipotecario.

s written several hundred mo-

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nographs on surgery which have been published in Argentine, French and German reviews and the following books: *Los quistes hidatídicos en la pública Argentina*, in collaboration with Dr. Marcelino Herrera Vegas, Buenos Aires, 1901; *Contribución al estudio de la actinomycosis humana*, Buenos Aires, 1904; *Clinica quirúrgica*, Buenos Aires, 1908, *Quistes hidatídicos de los huesos largos*, 1909.

V

HISPANIC NOTES

BENAVIDES

1003

ARTURO BENAVIDES

Secretary to the President.

ARTURO BENAVIDES, the son of Col. Antonio Benavides and Desideria Racero, was born in 1875 in the city of Rosario, but was educated at the University of Buenos Aires where he obtained his degree of Advocate in 1902 on presenting a thesis entitled *El matrimonio ante el derecho internacional privado*.

From his boyhood he had been absorbed in politics; as a mere youth he had been Head of the local Committee of the Radical Party in the del Pilar parish of Buenos Aires; during the Revolution of 1893 he had served on several occasions as a delegate to the Central Committee and had established personal relations

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V

ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

with the leader of the Revolution, Sr. Hipólito Yrigoyen.

From this moment he was a strong partisan of the Radical cause and when, in 1916, Sr. Yrigoyen was elected President, Dr. Benavides received the post of Secretary to the President which he still retains.

MIGUEL ALFREDO MARTINEZ
DE HOZ

Land-owner; stock-breeder.

MIGUEL ALFREDO MARTÍNEZ DE HOZ, son of José Martínez de Hoz, was born in 1867. He had his education abroad, at various schools in France and St. Peter's School, Woburn Park, Ebridge, England and while in England established relations which have continued throughout his life.

In 1889 he returned to Argentina to take charge for a time of his estates which were then very notable and which have since become famous. They are in number: *Chapalmalal*, *Las Tunas*, *Quequén* and *Burzaco*, of which the last is the chief. This great farm, situated in the Southeast of the Province of

1006	ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY
	<p>Buenos Aires, has nine miles of frontage on the ocean and a depth of ten miles inland; it contains more than 6000 acres of cultivated land and such a wealth of blooded and prize-winning horses, cattle and sheep as are scarcely to be rivalled anywhere. There is situated also the great house of the owner—a baronial hall closely resembling some of the castles of England.</p> <p>Sr. Martinez de Hoz spends much of his time in England where he has many friends and is a member of well known clubs, including the Newmarket Jockey Club, the Four-in-Hand Club of Ranelagh, St. James's and the Wellington.</p>
V	HISPANIC NOTES



Juan B. Justo

JUSTO	1007
JUAN BAUTISTA JUSTO	
<i>Physician; public man.</i>	
<p>JUAN BAUTISTA JUSTO, the son of n F. Justo and Aurora Castro, was n on the twenty-eighth of June, 5, in the city of Buenos Aires where was educated and has passed his life. had his first schooling in private aca- nies from which he went on to the <i>legio Nacional</i> and thence to the Uni- city.</p>	
<p>There he obtained the degree of Doc- of Medicine in 1888 and began the ctice of his profession. In 1890 he s appointed substitute-Professor, and 1904 titular Professor of Surgery in University. In the meantime he serv- on the staffs of several hospitals of city and contributed occasionally to medical journals.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	V

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University. In the meantime he serv-
on the staffs of several hospitals of
city and contributed occasionally to
medical journals.

He had also interested himself in politics in the Socialist Party, and in 1912 was elected Deputy to Congress, Buenos Aires, re-elected in 1916 and again in 1920. In furtherance of Socialist programme he edited the newspaper *La Vanguardia*, published various pamphlets, such as *El Socialismo Argentino*, and in 1919 went to the International Socialist Congress in Berne, Switzerland, where he was elected Vice-President of the Congress.

Dr. Justo is the author of *Teoría práctica de la Historia*, Buenos Aires, 1909; *En los Estados Unidos*, Buenos Aires, 1898; *Estudios sobre la moneda*, Buenos Aires, 1912.



Federico Álvarez de Toledo

VAREZ DE TOLEDO	1009
ICO ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO	
<i>Diplomat; land-owner.</i>	
ICO ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO, the son of Ricardo Alvarez de Toledo and Manuela Faix, and a descendant of the Alvarez de Toledo family which settled in Argentina in 1779, was born on the 10th of March, 1874, in Saladillo, near Buenos Aires. For his early education he was taken abroad and studied at the Ecole Monge of Paris, but his training he received at the University of La Plata where the title of Geometrical Engineer was conferred upon him in 1894. In his youth up to 1894 he was greatly interested in politics: he was hardly more than a boy when he attached himself to the National Civic Party—later transformed into the Radical Party—and took	
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In his youth up to 1894 he was greatly interested in politics: he was hardly more than a boy when he attached himself to the National Civic Party—later transformed into the Radical Party—and took

part, while he was still an undergraduate, in the Revolution of 1893; some years later, he joined Srs. Salaverry and Cantilo in establishing *La Epoca*, the official organ of the party, of which he is the principal stock-holder. In 1916 he was elected National Deputy, but resigned to accept from the party leader, Sr. Yrigoyen, who was elected President at the same time, the post of Secretary of the Navy, from which position he was advanced in 1918 to the place of Minister to London where he continues.

Sr. Alvarez de Toledo is the owner of large estates on which he breeds fine cattle.

GONZALO LEGUIZAMÓN PONDAL.

Sculptor.

GONZALO LEGUIZAMÓN PONDAL, the son of Honorio Leguizamón and Petrona Pondal, was born on the twelfth of October, 1890, in Buenos Aires and had his early education there in the *Colegio Nacional* and the Industrial School. In 1907, however, because of his unusual artistic promise, the Government granted him a scholarship which enabled him to study sculpture abroad.

He went to Paris and studied there with so much success that in 1912 three of his works were shown in the Exhibition of the *Société Eclectique* and in 1913 he had two pieces in the *Beaux Arts Salon*.

His work was first shown in the *Salón Nacional* of Buenos Aires in 1911—a

piece entitled *Dolor* which was acquired by the Commission of Fine Arts and now in the Museum of the city of Tucumán. Since then his work has appeared in exhibitions in Buenos Aires in 1914, 1917, 1918 and 1920; in Rio Janeiro in 1915, where his *Torso* was awarded the Second Prize; in Rosario in 1916, and in Córdoba in 1916.

In 1919 and 1920 he was a member of the Jury on Admissions of the Buenos Aires Salon and he is at present Secretary of the Society of Etchers Water-Colorists.



W. Denyer

LEJANDRO E. BUNGE

Statistician; teacher.

NDRO E. BUNGE, the son of Octavio Bunge and María Luisa Arteaga, was born on the eighth of January, 1880, in Buenos Aires and was educated there, at the School of the Saviour, in the Colegio Nacional and the University. He studied Engineering but did not complete the course. Preferring to travel, he went to Germany in 1901 and entered the School of Engineers of Hainichen where, in 1903, he received his degree as Civil Engineer. On his return to Argentina he continued his studies, giving his attention to Political Economy, Sociology, Statistics and Labor. These studies led him into various relations: from 1918 he was a member of the

Argentine Social League; from 1916, President of the Labor (*Círculos de Obreros*) of the Republic; from 1918 to 1920 he was a member of the Syndicate of Rural Banks, and of the Argentine Social Museum; in 1920 he was designated by the Church as President of the Argentine Economic League.

He has also held administrative positions: from 1913 to 1915 he was Director of the National Department of Statistics; in 1916 he was Chief Director of the National Census; from 1918 to 1920 he was a member of the Commission of the Valuation of Exports, and in 1920 he was technical expert on the Argentine delegation to the Second Financial Conference held in Washington.

In 1914 he was appointed Professor of Statistics in the University, and in 1918 was elected to the University Council.

He has written much, in pamphlets and articles—especially in the pages of the *Revista de Economía argentina*.

unded in 1918 and edits—and also
oks. He is the author of *Riqueza y
en la Argentina, su distribución
capacidad contributiva*, Buenos Ai-
917; *Intercambio económico de la
licia en los años 1910 a 1917*, Bue-
Aires, 1918, and *Los problemas
micos del presente*, Buenos Ai-
1920.

EDUARDO L. HOLMBERG

Natural

EDUARDO LADISLAO HOLMBERG, the of Eduardo Holmberg, and grand-
Baron Eduardo Kanlitz Holmberg associate of Belgrano in the war for
dependence, was born in 1852 in
Buenos Aires and was educated there in
University which granted him the
degree of Doctor of Medicine in
when he presented a thesis on *El
feno*.

He had already begun to teach
years earlier, with his appointment
Teacher of Natural History in the
normal School; in 1877 he was made T
eacher of Chemistry and Physics; in
he was chosen a member of the Aca
demy of Science of Córdoba; in 1890 he
was appointed Professor of Botany in

Faculty of Science of the University and chosen a member of the Council; he also served as Inspector of secondary and normal schools.

He had already shown also his marked predilection for the naturalist's life. In 1877 he made an expedition to the Northern provinces in search of specimens; in 1885 he led a scientific expedition to the Chaco and in 1886 another to the Misiones, and from 1888 until 1904 he was Head of the Zoological Garden.

Dr. Holmberg has written much, both in periodicals and magazines, especially in *El naturalista argentino*, *Revista del Jardín Zoológico* and *Apuntes de Historia Natural*, of which he has been editor.

He is the author of a number of books, not only in the field of science but also in that of literature; he has written several novels: *Nelly*; *La bolsa de huesos*; *Viajes maravillosos del señor Nic-Nac*, 1875, and in the field of science he has published: *Viajes a las sierras del Tandil y de la Tinta*, 1884; *Viaje a la gobernación de los Andes*,

ARGENTINES OF TO-DAY

1900; *El joven coleccionista de Historia Natural*, 1905; *Amarilidáceas argentinas*, 1905; *Lincalel*, 1910; *Clave analítica de las familias de las plantas* second edit., 1917; *Botánica elemental*, third edit., 1918.





Elquinty McCann

MERCAU	1019
AGUSTIN MERCAU <i>Civil Engineer; teacher; inventor.</i> JUSTÍN MERCAU, the son of Eliseo cau and Javiera Arias, was born in town of Merlo in the Province of Luis and there studied in the <i>Cole- Vacional</i> , won his Bachelor's degree entered the University of Buenos s from which he graduated in 1896 the degree of Civil Engineer. is studies completed, he returned to native province where, in the same , he was made Director of the De- ment of Public Works; from 1909 911 he was Inspector General of ration; in 1913 he served as Adviser he Province of Buenos Aires to y a dike system for the Paraná delta: from 1900 to 1903 he served	
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as a member of the Commission for the study of the Hydrography of the River Plate; in 1910, a member of a special national Commission, he studied irrigation works in Egypt, Europe and the United States. He has attended many scientific gatherings as an official Delegate, including the Pan-American Congress of 1916 in Washington, where he represented the Argentine Government and the Universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata.

In addition to his many and varied duties of a public or semi-public nature, Sr. Mercau has devoted much of his time since his graduation from University to the teaching of his profession: in 1896 he accepted an appointment as Professor of Physics and Chemistry in the *Colegio Nacional*; in 1901 he was made substitute-Professor of Bridge and Road Construction in the School of Sciences of the University of Buenos Aires, a position which he continues to hold in addition to his duties as Dean of the School. Since 1902

has also been Professor of Agricultural Hydraulics and Hydrography, with a similar appointment in the School of Sciences of the University of La Plata which he has held since 1912. He is a member of the Buenos Aires Academy of Sciences and an Honorary member of the Academy of Letters of the River Plate.

Sr. Mercau is the author of many scientific treatises dealing with the subject of Hydraulics.

As an inventor he has perfected several instruments and devices, among them a Selenium Photometer; an Autograph for automatically registering the course of a ship; a pressure Hydrometer; a Profilograph—an apparatus for registering the contour of the bottom of rivers and lakes; a Coördinatograph for mechanical calculation of coördinates; a new rectangular Planometer; an apparatus for the hydraulic separation of sands; a new speedometer, and a new type of movable dam.

JOSÉ BIANCO

Teacher; public official

José BIANCO was born on the ~~ni~~ of July, 1870, in Río Primero, Province of Córdoba, but was educated at Normal School of Azul, Province of Buenos Aires, where he obtained the title of Teacher in 1889, at the *Colegio Nacional* of Salta where he received Bachelor's degree in 1893, and at University of Córdoba which granted him the degree of Doctor of Law in 1896.

His career has two aspects—of public man and teacher. His interest in public affairs showed itself early: he was a member of the Civic Party before the Revolution of 1890 when he was hardly twenty years old; he was Private Secretary to Don Bernardo Irigoyen

from 1890 until his death in 1906; in 1892 he was Secretary of the National Convention which nominated the ticket Trigoyen-Garro for President and vice-President; he served later as Secretary of the National Committee of the Radical Party of which Dr. Leandro N. Alem was Chairman, and of the Provincial Committee of which Sr. Hipólito Yrigoyen was the head.

He planned and directed the Register of properties of the Province of Córdoba made between 1897 and 1900; he served as member of the Provincial Board of Education of Buenos Aires from 1901 to 1905; he was Provincial Senator from 1902 to 1906; National Inspector General of Justice in 1907; Director of the Register of Property in the Federal district and territories in 1908.

Meantime, from the year 1890 until the present, he has been active as a teacher: from 1890 until 1913 he was Professor in the *Colegio Nacional*, and from 1913 until now he has held a chair of Political Economy in one or other

or both of the Universities of La Plata and Buenos Aires. In 1914 he was chosen a member of the Academy of the Faculty of Science of Buenos Aires, in 1920 a member of the Council of University of La Plata.

He has published the following books: *La cuestión internacional: Chile y la Argentina*, 1893; *El tratado de 1881. Controversia chileno-argentina*, 1901; *Negociaciones internacionales, liquidación de la triple alianza*, 1904; *Los problemas del analfabetismo*, 1909; *La propiedad mobiliaria*, 1909; *Transmisión impositiva*, 1912; *La crisis*, 1916.

JUAN GUEL DE TORO Y GÓMEZ

Teacher; writer.

JUAN GUEL DE TORO Y GÓMEZ was born in Loja, Spain, and received his education in the *Colegio de San Fernando y Santiago*, and the *Colegio de los Colapios* of the city of Granada, where he later pursued the study of Philosophy and Letters.

After his studies completed, he entered the journalistic field in Madrid as a member of the staff of *Los Debates* where he came in contact with many of the leading literary men of the Spain of his time including Juan Valera, Gáspar Núñez Arce and Linares Rivas.

His interest in politics led him to a position in the Secretary's Office of Sagasta. He soon realized the limited future which a political career

offered to one of his temperament; resigning his position, he went to Paris on a visit which lengthened into a residence of thirty-two years in that country where he found his real literary career.

At the end of that period, influenced by many Argentines who he numbered among his friends, as well as by the desire to visit his son, an engineer in San Juan, he came to Argentina where he became a citizen and the past six years has held the chair of Historical Grammar, established him in the School of Philosophy Letters of the University of Buenos Aires. He is also a teacher of Latin at the Free Institute of Secondary Teaching and of Historical Grammar in the Girls' Normal School.

His published works include: *Méjico de la lengua castellana*; *Nuevo diccionario francés-español y español-francés*; *Por la cultura y por la raza*.

JOAQUÍN LLAMBÍAS

Physician; public official.

JOAQUÍN LLAMBÍAS, the son of Eugenio Lambías and Rafaela Mir, was in 1869 in the city of Buenos Aires where he received his early education; he entered the Medical School of University from which he graduated a thesis on *Sutura de la vejiga en ciones de este órgano*, which won the diploma of honor granted by the school.

His career has been marked by activity in varied lines: in addition to his work in connection with the City Hospital and his own private practice he has given a course in Pathological Anatomy in the Medical School, and has taken a notable part in public life.

In politics a Radical of the old school he has held the chairmanship of his party's committee in Buenos Aires. He has served as Mayor of Guanamá, finally, in appreciation of his constant interest in the national welfare, he was appointed Mayor of Buenos Aires by President Yrigoyen in 1917.

Dr. Llambias was a member of the Anatomical Section and vice-President of the Directing Committee of the Radical Congress of 1916. He is a member of the Argentine Medical Society which he was at one time President. In addition to serving on the Directing Committee of its *Revista* in which many of his articles have appeared.

MANUEL BARRAZA

Rear Admiral.

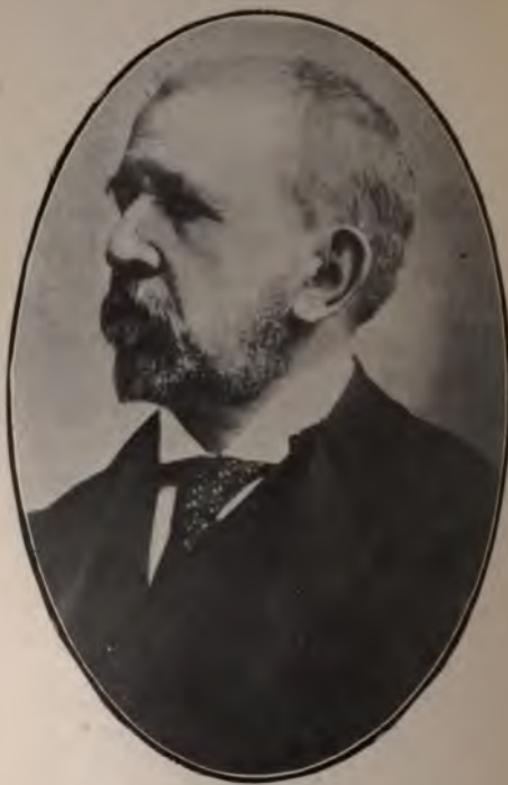
MANUEL BARRAZA was born in the 1860 and entered the Naval School at the age of eighteen. Graduating as a midshipman in 1882, he spent the three following years in service on the iron-clad *Almirante Brown*.

In addition to commanding the coast-defense ship *Independencia* and the Cruisers *Almirante Mayo* and *San Martín*, he has held important government appointments of the highest importance. Having been made First Lieutenant in 1886 and Lieutenant in 1888, he served on the Consulting Committee on Marine; in 1892 he went to Europe as Head of the Commission of Inspection of the Cruiser *Patria* then under process of construction, of which he was later made Commander with the rank of Captain.

rank of First Lieutenant; from 1901 to 1904 he was Chief of Staff in the Ministry of Marine, following which he served as Naval *Attaché* of the Argentine legations in Germany and England, in which latter country he was Head of the Commission of the Argentine Ministry to arrange for the purchase of naval supplies. In 1908 he was made Director of the Arsenal at Bahía Blanca with the rank of Captain, later serving in a similar capacity in the Training School for Naval Officers, and as Chief of Staff of the Division of Instruction, in which he became Commander of the First Division.

His appointment as Rear Admiral was received in 1910, followed two years later by that as Director of the Naval School, a position which he held until his retirement from active service in 1918.

His participation, while still a student, in the Río Negro campaign permits him to be numbered among the *Expedicionarios al desierto*.



Gustav Klimt

GUILLERMO WHITE

Engineer.

GUILLERMO WHITE, the son of Allen White, an American citizen, was born on the twenty-seventh of June, 1844, in Buenos Aires where he was educated at the *Colegio Negrotto*, the *Escuela de Agrimensores*, which granted him the degree of Agrimensor, and the University from which he graduated in 1870 with the degree of Civil Engineer.

In 1872 he was appointed Chief Engineer on the Western Railway; in 1887 he became the attorney for the South and Buenos Aires to Rosario Railways; in 1888 he was named President of the local committees of these railways and of the Buenos Aires Tramway Company and retained the latter post until the year 1903; until 1904 he

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was President of the local committee of the Buenos Aires Central Railway.

Mr. White is a member of learned and scientific societies: he was Academician of the Faculty of Sciences until 1904 when he resigned and became then an Honorary Member; since 1875 he has been a member of the Civil Engineers Institute of London; he has been President of the Argentine Scientific Society, and of the Club of National Engineers, and is, at present, the President of the Argentine-American Arbitration Committee of the Stock Exchange.

In recognition of his services, the government has given the name of *Ingéniero White* to the port in the vicinity of Bahía Blanca.

EDUARDO HUERGO

Engineer.

ARDO HUERGO, the son of Luis A.
o, an engineer, and Ana Molina,
rn on the twenty-fourth of Feb-
1873, in the city of Buenos Aires
he pursued his studies in the Co-
Vacional and the University and
ted in 1896.

mediately upon his graduation he
Uruguay where he was engaged
oad construction work until 1899.
ing then to his native country he
l for the next five years in con-
with the construction of the
y Port. In 1906 he was made In-
General of the Rosario Port
and continued there until 1908
e temporarily took charge of the
Paraná division. From Septem-

ber, 1911 to March, 1912, he directed the work of enlargement of the Military Port. This post he resigned to accept the nomination as National Deputy for Buenos Aires to which he was elected in October, 1913.

Sr. Huergo's recognized authority and ability in matters relating to his profession have brought him many important government appointments: he was Chairman of the Commission for the Study and Development of the Paraná River in 1905; he attended the Fourth Latin-American Scientific Congress in Chile in 1908 as Delegate of the Ministry of Public Works, and was Secretary of the Ports and Canals section of the International Scientific Congress which met at the time of the Argentine Centennial celebration in 1910.

JORGE O. WIGGIN

*Meteorologist;
teacher.*

JORGE O. WIGGIN was born on the sixteenth of September, 1869, in Boston, Massachusetts, and received his education in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In 1893 he came to Argentina and engaged in surveying work in the Province of Santa Fé; in 1894 he entered the National Astronomical Observatory in Córdoba as Calculator; in January, 1895, he was made Astronomer, Third Class, and promoted to the Second Class in July of the same year, and to the First Class in August, 1896; in 1903 he was made Calculator of the Meteorological Bureau, of which he became Sub-Direc-

tor in 1904, Manager in 1912, Provisional Chief in 1915, and Chief in 1916.

Mr. Wiggin holds a professorship of Meteorology and Climatology in the School of Agronomy and Veterinary Medicine of the University of Buenos Aires.

TOMÁS ZURUETA

Rear Admiral.

TOMÁS ZURUETA began his career as a student in the Naval School from which he graduated in 1888 with the rank of Ensign and served on the *Maipú* until 1890 when he was reduced in rank for his participation in the Revolution of that year.

In addition to his varied career on active service he has held many important appointments for shore duty: in 1903 he was connected with the Torpedo Division of the Navy; in 1899 he acted, with the rank of Lieutenant, as Secretary to the Chief of the First Naval Division; in 1890 he was Third in Command of the Naval School; in 1903 he served as a member of the Commission on the construction of the armored cruisers *Riva-*

davia and Moreno in Italy; in 1905 he was made Chief of Armament of the Arsenal of the River Plate and served as an expert on the Argentine-Paraguayan Commission to determine the course of the Pilcomayo River which forms the boundary between the two countries; in 1906 he became sub-Director of the Naval School; in 1909 Chief of the Hydrographic Commission of the River Plate; in 1910 Chief of Staff of the Arsenal of the River Plate. Later he served as President of the Council of War for Officers and Marines, and finally, as Director of the Naval School and Director General of Personnel in which capacity he received his appointment as Rear Admiral in 1918, after thirty-three years of service.



Alviongus

ARLOS ALFREDO TORNQUIST

Financier.

ARLOS ALFREDO TORNQUIST, the son Ernesto Tornquist and Rosa Altgelt, born on the thirteenth of February, 1881, in Buenos Aires where he had his education in the Vertiz Institute, the Institute of Secondary Education, but, while still young, went to England to study at Amblecote School, Loughborough, and New College. He received his degree as Bachelor in 1906. From his youth he has devoted himself to finance in theory and in practice. He is the head of the important house *Arnesto Tornquist y Cía.* founded by his father; President of various companies, including the *Crédito Ferrocarrilero Argentino*, and the *Azucarera Tucumana*, vice-President of others, among

which the *Quebrachales Tintina*, the *Refinería Argentina* and *Thompson Muebles, Ltda.* are the best known.

Sr. Tornquist occupies an important position also as a writer on Argentine finance in which his works are regarded as authoritative. He has published *The Economic Development of the Argentine Republic in the last fifty years*, 1920; *The Balance of Payments of the Argentine Republic* (1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919), *Business Conditions in the Argentine Republic* (1914-1920), all issued in Buenos Aires.

BOSCH	1041
MARIANO G. BOSCH	
<i>Author.</i>	

MARIANO G. BOSCH, the son of Gerardo Bosch and Ana Silva, was born in 1865 in Buenos Aires, where he attended the Jesuits' School of the Saviour. He did not complete the course, however, but was expelled for conducting within the school an anti-catholic paper.

In 1906 he became Dramatic Critic for *La Nación* and in 1907 was appointed to a clerk-ship in the Chamber of Deputies which he retained until 1911.

His life has been given to authorship which he has essayed in many forms: he has written articles, stories, pamphlets and pieces for the stage. He is the author also of the following books: *Teatro antiguo de Buenos Aires*, 1904;

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Historia de la ópera en Buenos Aires,
1905; *Historia del teatro en Buenos*
Aires, 1910; *Libro contra Wagner y*
sus errores, 1919; all of which were
published in Buenos Aires.

JOAQUIN CASTELLANOS

Public man; writer.

JOAQUÍN CASTELLANOS, the son of Silvio Castellanos and Eloisa Burela, was born in 1861 in the city of Salta and had his early education in the schools of his native place, but continued his studies in Rosario and Buenos Aires where he won the degree of Doctor of Laws at the University in 1878.

He began his career as public man in 1894 when he was chosen Deputy in the Provincial Assembly of Buenos Aires; he was re-elected in 1896 and in 1900 was elected National Deputy; in 1914 he was again made Deputy-this time to represent the Capital; he has also served as Minister in the Provincial Government of Buenos Aires.

He was Chairman of the Radical

Committee of La Plata from 1898 to 1904 and Chief of the Radical organization in Salta which in 1918 elected him Governor of the Province.

Dr. Castellanos has also seen service as a teacher: he taught History and Philosophy in the National Schools for some years and until 1911 presented courses in American Literature and Argentine History in the University of Buenos Aires.

He has written much, not only for newspapers,—especially in *El argentino*, the Radical Party organ which he edited in 1890—, but also in more permanent form: he is the author of *Ojeadas literarias*, 1886; *Cuestiones de derecho público*; *Labor dispersa*, 1909; *El Libro*, a poem; *Acción y pensamiento*, collection of essays.

ALFREDO LANARI

Physician.

LFREDO LANARI, the son of Felipe ari, was born on the eleventh of ch, 1879, in the city of Corrientes. re also at the *Colegio Nacional* he in his education which he continued ie University of Buenos Aires which ited him the degree of Doctor of icine in 1902.

or some years after graduating he ht in the *Colegio Nacional* and had ge of the practical work in Radio-; in 1908 he was appointed substi- Professor in the Medical School; 909 he was made titular Professor Medical Physics; in 1918 he was ed to the Council; in 1919 he be- e Professor of Radiology, and in

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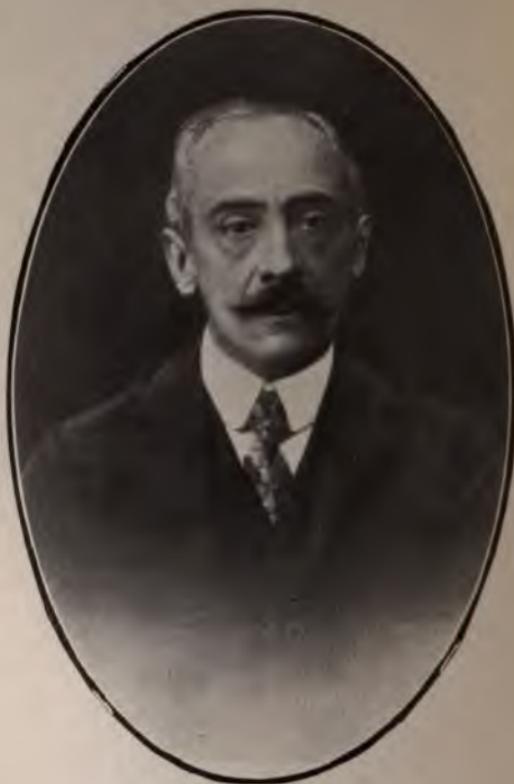
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1919 he was also chosen Dean of the Faculty.

Dr. Lanari is a member of the Society of Radiology of Paris and also of that of Barcelona.

V

HISPANIC NOTES



Dulio Mendez

JULIO MÉNDEZ

Bacteriologist.

JULIO MÉNDEZ was born in 1860 in the city of Córdoba where he had his early education and entered the University, but for his medical course went to Buenos Aires where he won his degree as Doctor of Medicine in 1884. He then went abroad to pursue special studies and worked in Berlin and Munich under Virchow, Koch and other bacteriologists.

Until the year 1904 he was Professor of Hygiene in the University of Buenos Aires and in 1918 he was elected Dean of the Faculty.

Dr. Méndez has elaborated a special theory of immunity by the use of vaccination which has been highly considered and has resulted in the fabrication

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of various forms of vaccine, such as
vaccine *Carbunclosa argentina*, *H*
nógeno gono, *Haptinógeno neumo*,
tinógeno tífico, etc.

V

HISPANIC NOTES



Fernando Fader

FERNANDO FADER

Painter.

FERNANDO FADER, one of the foremost painters of Argentina, was born in 1882 in the city of Mendoza, but was educated abroad in Paris and Munich where he studied with Zugel at the Royal Academy.

In 1904 he won the first prize at the Munich Exhibition with his picture *La comida de los cerdos*.

Meantime he has painted and shown his pictures at the annual exhibitions in Buenos Aires where in 1914 he was awarded first prize for his painting entitled *Las Manilas*. Among other well known canvases of Argentine subjects which he has painted are *En el corral*, *Rodeo*, and *Crepúsculo*.

ATILIO A. BADO

Chemist.

ATILIO A. BADO, the son of Manuel Bado and Josefa Podestá, was born on the thirteenth of June, 1886, in the city of Buenos Aires and was educated there at the University which granted him the degree of Doctor of Chemistry *summa cum laude* in 1909.

In the same year he was appointed Professor of Applied Chemistry in the University of La Plata and substitute-Professor of the same subject in the University of Buenos Aires. He is a member of the *Société Chimique* of France, vice-President of the Argentine Chemical Society and Member of the Upper Council of the University of La Plata.

Dr. Bado is the author of *Química aplicada a la ingeniería*, La Plata, 1914.

BLANCA PODESTÁ DE BALLERINI

Actress.

BLANCA PODESTÁ, the daughter of Gérónimo Podestá and Ana Viscaya, was born in 1889 in the city of La Plata. From her childhood she was irresistibly drawn to the stage for which she studied and on which she has won many triumphs.

She married Alberto Ballerini with whom she acts and who is also joint manager with her of the Ballerini-Podestá Company. Her successes have been won chiefly in interpreting national plays: she has played the leading roles in Florencio Sánchez *M'hijo el dotor*, *Nuestros hijos* and *Canillita* all of which are characteristically Argentine.

ROBERTO JORGE PAYRÓ*Journalist; author.*

ROBERTO JORGE PAYRÓ, the son of Felipe Payró and Juana Losada, was born on the nineteenth of April, 1867, in Mercedes, Province of Buenos Aires, and was educated in the Capital at the *Colegio Nacional*.

For a brief period he taught in the *Colegio Nacional*, but his vocation for authorship was unmistakable and he has devoted himself to it from his youth: he was a boy of seventeen when his first book *Ensayos poéticos*, a collection of poems, was published; one year later he put forth *Antígona*, a novel. in his twentieth year he issued *Scripta*, a book of short stories, and a second, entitled *Novelas y fantasías*, in the year following.

After these early efforts he settled

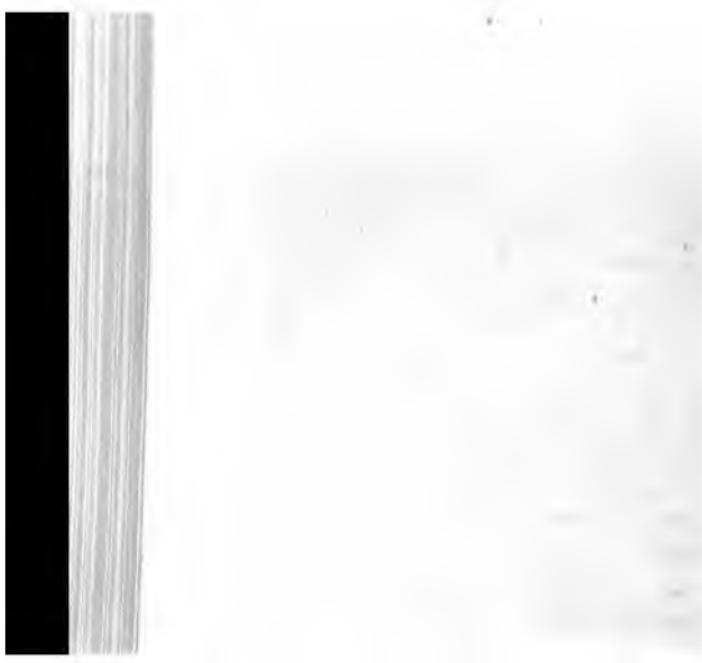


Roberto J. Sayre



down to the work of a professional journalist: in 1888 he founded *La Tribuna* in Bahia Blanca of which he was proprietor and editor until 1890; from 1891 until the present time he has been a member of the staff of *La Nación* of Buenos Aires.

His journalistic writing has not quenched his ardor for authorship, but he has produced a number of books in the field of travel and fiction as well as in that of the drama: in the former he has written *La Australia argentina*, travels, 1898, *El falso Inca*, a novel, 1905; *El casamiento de Laucha*, a novel, 1906; *Pago chico*, a novel, 1908; *Violines y toneles*, stories, 1908; *Crónicas*, 1909; *En las tierras de Inti*, travels, 1909; *Divertidas aventuras del nieto de Juan Moreira*, a novel, 1911. In the field of the drama he has written *Canción trágica*, a one act play, 1903; *Sobre las ruinas*, a play in four acts, 1904; *Marco Severi*, a three-act drama, 1905; *El triunfo de los otros*, another play in three acts, 1907.



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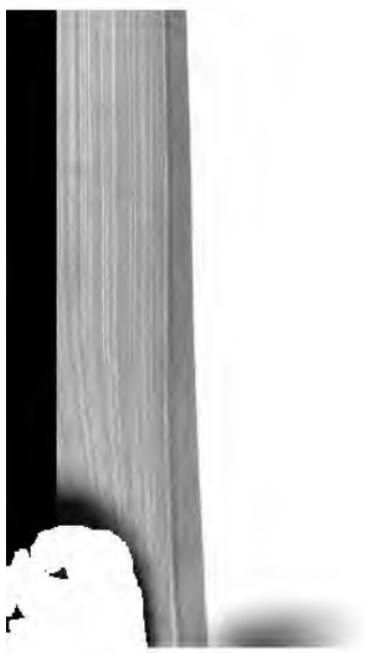
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